TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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PRESIDENT CONSIDERS REMOVAL OF CREDIT RESTRICTIONS TO HELP FARM AND FINANCE

What-Say?

President Harding Appeals to Bankers to Relax Their Grip — "Naval Holiday" Sounds Like Day Off With Pay.

To the President,
Washington, D. C.

Dear W. G.: You were right in not pretending that millennial days have come, as you indicated in one of your many speeches the other day. As for myself, I do not look for their early arrival.

If the millennium were to come now, within 24 subsequent hours a petition would be in circulation asking for a referendum of the people and the result would be in doubt until the returns were in from the last precinct and the official count made public. Even then the question might have to go to the supreme court.

That sounds rather pessimistic, if not cynical, and yet I do not believe the world is full of prunes, as many others think.

It gave me much comfort to find that your mind goes along with mine on the subject of relativity, neither of us understanding it any more than a rabbit.

Well, W. G., I spupose you have discovered by this time that being president of a country like ours is different from playing the Poets' and Peasants' waltz for church socials in the old brass band days. With all Europe and the Democratic party hanging on your every word care must be taken not to flat the wrong note. There is no booming base drum to submerge any possible discordant inadvertency.

Changing the theme for obvious reasons, I see that you have asked the banks to loosen up. If you can succeed in this —and I hope you do—you can do more with banks than I ever could.

Giving the bankers a White House dinner may have the desired effect, yet there is room for doubt. They may figure that they are a dinner ahead, which means a good deal in the life of men who use a safety razor in shaving a note.

There seems to be strong approval of a "naval holiday." That is a catchy way to phrase it. It sounds like a day off with pay. The word "holiday" has an irresistible appeal. People respond to it with remarkable zeal and emotions of anticipation.

As a matter of fact a holiday is three-fourths anticipation and one-fourth disappointment. Yet these elements make the day one of alleged pleasure. Persons who would not tell a lie about anything else will openly declare that they enjoyed a holiday.

I'll leave it to Dick Crissinger.

But to get back to the let-up in building navies. Seriously, it might be safe. A navy built now, at great expense, would become obsolete before anybody with brains enough to grease a griddle would think of starting another war of any consequence.

You, W. G., can be trusted to strike the sensible medium between rendering the country impotent against the darn fool nation, if any, that might want to fight the United States and surrendering to that class of citizenship that looks upon unpreparedness as a protection.

You will be pleased to hear that our dear old Buckeye state is doing as well as could be expected between campaigns, considering the number of leading citizens who are away and the others whose brows are beaded with ambition to get into the service of their country.

Governor Davis has been on the point of knocking down and dragging out the legislature, but up to this writing no violence has been committed. That body seems to have a gruesome desire to linger near the scene of its inadequacy. For a considerable time it has been in dire need of a leader to start the long-meter doxology.

Adjournment sine die may be all right for some legislatures, but there are others that ought to be dispersed.

JACK WARWICK.

Salvation Army Chief

EVANGELINE BOOTH

—Copyright International Film Service

EVANGELINE BOOTH, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, is shown delivering a spirited address in Washington, D. C., marking the opening of the campaign there for funds with which to carry on the work of the organization.

"Soap and salvation are deadly foes of Bolshevism," said Miss Booth in her address.

GREEKS ANSWER ALLIES; DEFINE NEUTRAL ZONES

Ministers of allied powers in Athens have been handed the answer of the Greek government to the allied note, which announced that Constantinople and the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles would be considered neutral territory during hostilities between the Turks and Greeks.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

NEWS of interest to the farmers of this country. President Harding is conferring with the financial leaders, including the western bankers, to discuss plans for the lifting of credit restrictions on agriculture and business. It was learned that the first conference last week had convinced the administration that the time has gone by for any further exercise of the policy of restricted credit to discourage speculation.

All danger of splitting the entente allies was removed when Premier Briand's policy of mercy toward Germany was upheld by a vote of confidence taken in the French chamber of deputies. The premier had announced that France would not undertake independent military action against Berlin and that the Anglo-French alliance must be maintained.

"The foundation of Bolshevism is hate, and the foundation of the church is love," writes William T. Ellis in his Sunday school lesson.

Borah disarmament amendment to the naval appropriation bill was unanimously adopted by the senate last week. It calls upon the President to summon a conference of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, the three chief naval powers, to negotiate an agreement to reduce their naval building programs.

National committee on military policy of the American Legion has adopted a resolution disapproving the proposal in congress for immediate withdrawal of American forces from Germany.

Laws safeguarding the integrity of the freedom of the press "must and shall be also scrupulously observed," declared Postmaster General Hays recently.

It's the administration's business to place the federal government on a sound business basis, even at the cost of offending "a certain class of politicians," it was declared by President Harding in a recent address in Washington.

David H. Blair of Winston Salem, N. C., has been confirmed by the senate to be commissioner of internal revenue.

HARDING ASKS BANKS IN WEST TO LOOSEN UI

President to Confer With Western Financiers on Lifting of Credit Limitations on Business.

PRESIDENT HARDING will invite leading bankers of Chicago and other western cities to the White House shortly to discuss plans for the lifting of credit restrictions on agriculturanl and business and policy of the government toward the banking interests.

The President in this series of conferences with the financial powers, which began with the White House dinner to the New York bankers, aims to obtain the co-operation of the bankers in improving the agricultural situation and stimulating foreign trade, and to inform himself on the modifications of the credit policy by the federal reserve board deemed necessary to a revival of business activity.

The first conference of the series, it was learned, has convinced the administration that the time has gone by for any further exercise of the policy of restricted credit which has been enforced by the federal reserve board for more than a year. It is the feeling of the administration that while a reasonable restraint and supervision is advisable, there is no longer any occasion to attempt to discourage speculation.

To Ease Limits.

With the easing of the credit situation coincident with the general decline in business activity it is held that events in the financial markets may be allowed to take their natural course without any restriction on the part of the government.

The new policy is part of the general desire on the part of President Harding to give business every possible facility and assistance, but the least possible measure of interference.

President Harding has been impressed with the criticisms leveled against the operation of the amendment to the federal reserve act, adopted more than a year ago, authorizing graduated rediscount rates by federal reserve banks. The President is expected to recommend the repeal of this provision.

At present the graduated rediscount system is in effect only in the Kansas City and St. Louis districts. It has, however, caused serious difficulties in financing agricultural products, especially in the Kansas City district, according to the critics of the plan.

Handicaps Noted.

Under the graduated rediscount system member banks are penalized through higher rediscount rates when they borrow more than a certain amount based on their capital and surplus from federal reserve banks. The rates on discounts in excess of a basic line fixed for each member bank, by the Kansas City and St. Louis federal reserve banks, are subject to a one-half per cent progressive increase for each 25 per cent, by which the amount of accommodation extended exceeds the basic line. In the case of the Kansas City bank the maximum rate is 12 per cent, its ordinary rate on commercial paper being 6 per cent.

It is charged by the agricultural interests that as a result of this system, which was put in effect by the government for the purpose of restricting credits, bankers who have borrowed from federal reserve banks only a small amount of money at the 12 per cent rate have demanded corresponding rates upon all their loans.

May Extend Rediscount Period.

Another amendment to the federal reserve act which may be favored by the administration will make possible the rediscount of agricultural loans extending for longer periods than at present.

The New York bankers, it developed, do not believe that an arbitrary rule requiring the proceeds of all loans negotiated in this country

Continued on Page Fifteen.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

LAMENTABLE, deplorable, pitiful—there is no end of adjectives with which to describe conditions in Bolshevik-ridden Russia. Not all reports will tell you this, however.

Big Bill Haywood, boss I. W. W. and enemy of his own country, has written soviet Russia down as a paradise. Bill left us suddenly. His absence was not discovered until the time came for him to enter the unwelcome gate of the federal prison at Leavenworth. Then it was found that he had jumped his bond and left his brethren to hold the bag. It was further discovered that I. W. W. funds running into many thousands of dollars had melted away under Bill's system of bookkeeping. But that is another story, the story of one man. Russia is the story, the tragedy, of a hundred and twenty million people.

Haywood's paradise, discovered upon short notice, does not exist. His propaganda is not supported by facts made known after exhaustive investigations. Washington, D. C., knows considerable about conditions in Russia, and Washington's information does not dovetail with Big Bill's dream.

A Lamentable Experiment.

What Washington knows is that Russia is helpless and ruined under the Bolshevik economic and political experiment. Lenine's policies have collapsed and there is no possibility of economic regeneration in Russia without the assistance of help from capitalist countries. This, in substance, is the report made by a British official committee appointed to collect information. The Washington government received this report last week.

Socialism has had its chance and failed. The experiment is particularly lamentable because it has been tried on a people least fitted to withstand the scourge. Helpless and ignorant, they were easy victims. The paradise they expected exists only in the imagination of dreamers and unscrupulous adventurers ready to exploit their pitiable ignorance. Socialism is more than a cult. It is a disease. The neurotic dreamers who advocate it cannot practice what they preach. They have tried it in Russia, a country rich in resources, and have failed.

Russia must have help from the capitalist nations or perish in the midst of potential riches.

What is political freedom? Haywood says there are no black-robed judges in Russia. For personal reasons Big Bill doesn't like judges. They restrain his mouth to prevent an overflow of seditious words and circumscribe his physical movements because he doesn't want to recognize the supremacy of law, the foundation upon which the government rests.

But what of Russian liberty? The British report of conditions over there says "the power of officialdom in Russia has developed on a scale to which there is no parallel, and represents an attempt to control completely the conditions of work and leisure, of food and drink, of education and amusement, of travel, and even the home life of every individual in the nation." The report adds that the tendency toward state control is increasing rather than diminishing.

Secretary of State Hughes recently gave explicit views of the Washington administration's attitude toward Russia's soviet government. For good and sufficient reasons he refused to consider opening trade relations. Lloyd George had taken a different attitude. The British investigating committee's report strengthens the stand taken by the Washington state department.

Must Fish or Cut Bait.

It all amounts to this: The soviet government of Russia must fish or cut bait. Something must be done to guarantee a safe situation before Russia can be given the aid it must have. The alternative is continued complete economic isolation and the possible starvation of the people.

Under the incompetent and corrupt administrative departments of the soviet government, to undertake the relief of the people and attempt to restore a standard of health and strength necessary to re-establish the diminished productivity of labor would be worse than useless.

The wisest thing Lenine and Trotzky could do would be to declare their rotten system a failure. Not only would it be wise but it would be heroic. It would mean the salvation of Russia. And the widespread effect of such a declaration would be a blessing to the whole world.

Not that the dreamers would quit dreaming unhealthful dreams. But never again would they have an opportunity to convert their dreams into a nightmare of realization.

Humanity deserves better than sovietism, bolshevism, socialism, or what-is-itism can give.

PEACE POLICY WINS BACKING OF CHAMBER

French Deputies Vote Overwhelming Confidence in Premier Briand Who Showed Mercy Toward Germany.

All danger of splitting the entente allies was removed when Premier Briand announced that France will not undertake independent military action against Germany and that the Anglo-French alliance must be maintained. His policies received an overwhelming vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies and the premier was in a position to arrange for a meeting of the interallied supreme council to consider Upper Silesia.

By a masterly stroke of statesmanship Premier Briand had been able to swing the chamber around to his new attitude of moderation towards Germany, and the vote stood:

For the government, 419.

Against the government, 171.

With the exception of the Echo de Paris the Parisian press as a whole expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the five days' debate in the chamber.

The Matin, whose comment was typical of that appearing in most of the newspapers, said:

"The chamber has understood at this moment when M. Briand has again saved allied accord and when the word of the French premier is more obeyed in Germany than that of Lloyd George, that it could not oppose itself to the sentiment of the country by voting against Premier Briand."

In sounding its dissenting note the Echo de Paris declares that the vote shows: "The chamber seems to be resigned to a sort of compromise which is worth nothing and brings no results."

M. Briand was the first French premier since the war to dare to propose a policy of conciliation towards Germany. The chief elements of the new attitude of the government were:

1—The Anglo-French alliance will be maintained.

2—France will undertake no independent military operations against Germany nor occupy the Ruhr at this time.

3—France accepts in good faith Germany's promise to carry out all of her treaty pledges.

The order of the day, under which the confidence vote was taken, contained the warning to Germany that full penalties will be inflicted in the future if Germany fails to meet her obligations regarding disarmament, indemnity and other matters. The chamber also adopted a motion, agreed to by a majority, that the London decision represents the minimum of reparations that France would accept from Germany.

Frequent mention was made of the United States during debate, many of the speakers asking for American help in solving the European troubles.

The immediate partition of Silesia, with the allies holding the disputed district for an indefinite period, was suggested by Italy as the best means of solving the troublesome Silesian issue.

Italy sent a memorandum to both London and Paris proposing that the allies immediately give the western part of Silesia to Germany and the southern part to Poland. The disputed portion, claimed by both Poland and Germany, would be held by the allies pending a final settlement some time in the future.

ONE 'SWEAR' GRANTED

Missouri Commission Says Subscriber Has a Right to Abuse Hello Girls on Poor Connection.

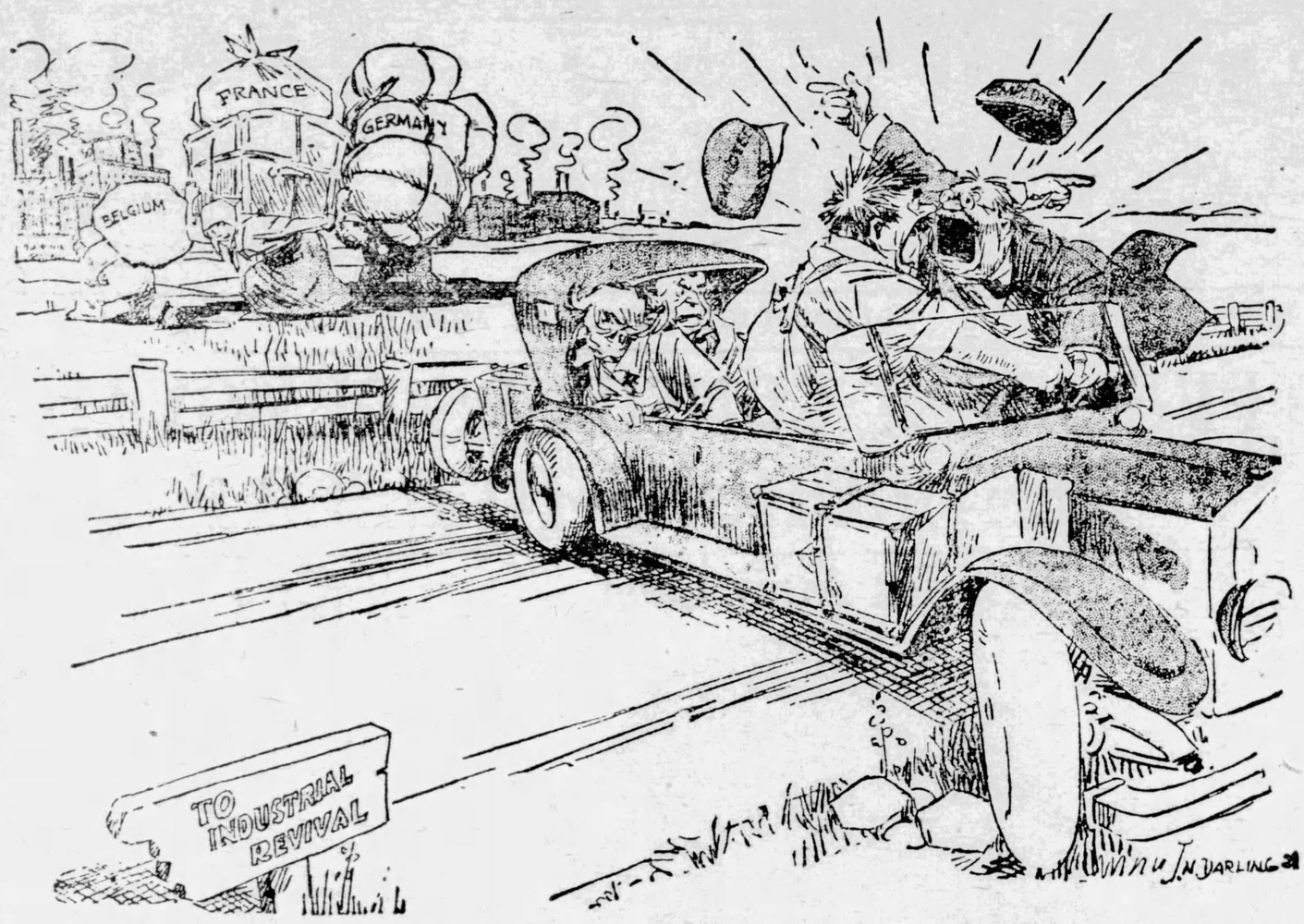
Telephone subscribers have a right to use abusive language at least once to telephone operators when connections are not satisfactory. The Missouri state public service commission so ruled in ordering the Carlow Telephone Co. to restore service to George H. Oxford, Daviess county farmer. Oxford's telephone had been removed following an altercation with a young man in charge of the exchange at Carlow.

In making the ruling, the commission stated that a single instance of use of abusive language was not grounds for discontinuance of service. Mention of a similar decision by the Illinois commission was made in the decision.

Beauteous Male

Men are more beautiful than women and should therefore abandon their present garb and don kilts, with knee breeches for formal occasions, in the opinion of Prof. Ramsay Tranquair of McGill university in Montreal.

The Hare and the Tortoise



THE SO CALLED "ENGLISH SPEAKING" RACES ARE SPENDING ALTOGETHER TOO MUCH TIME INDULGING THEIR BOASTED PREROGATIVES.

FIND NEAR BARBARIAN FAMILY GARBED IN RAGS IN N. Y. HILLS

In the Ramapo Range, barely 30 miles from New York City, dwell the "Hill people."

They of the hills are a distinct race.

Not black, nor white, nor yet red, but an admixture of all three are the mountaineers so near to cities, but so far from civilization.

As remote from the amenities of modern life as though on a plateau in Thibet, these hill folk come to public notice only when one of them crosses the path of a city dweller.

Such an event came to pass when Mrs. William A. Servin, wife of ex-Assemblyman Servin, was taking a walk through the hills near Pearl River, N. Y., with her daughter-in-law. Climbing up a remote mountainous path they beheld human beings whose like they had never seen previously—four children so wretchedly clad and so encrusted with dirt as to seem scarcely human; a shack that might have housed primitive peoples.

The truant officer of Pearl River was notified. He took action. And thus the story came out concerning the strange family called Thompson.

According to the authorities of Pearl River, this group is not to be classed with the "Jackson Whites," those mountaineers of mixed blood. It is claimed for the Thompsons that they are pure white, in this respect different from the clan inhabiting the Ramapos.

Nevertheless they resemble in appearance and mode of life that race whose existence is as weird as an old myth.

Thompson has no first names for his children—if ever they had such he cannot remember them. We may suppose when he wished to speak to one of them he called out "Say" to whichever one happened to be looking at him. He could not recall his own first name and recollected only that after getting into some trouble in Rockland county he had escaped to shelter in the mountains.

His motive for seeking seclusion on the heights is the same as that of the antecedents of the "Jackson Whites," if stories about their origin are to be believed.

London to Be Smaller And Poorer in 1971

London, in 1971, will be a smaller and poorer city by far than it is now, is the view of Dr. Inge, the "gloomy dean" of St. Paul's cathedral. "With the inevitable decay of our modern trade," he says, "we shall find it difficult to support the number of people we now have. But London will be a better place when it's smaller."

FOXES DEAD AND DRUNK, EAT MOONSHINE MASH

Beasts of the field and birds of the air are not protected from intoxication by the 18th amendment and the Volstead act if reports from Vanceburg, Ky., are to be believed.

A number of foxes have been discovered lying about in careless attitudes stupefied, and some have been killed with rocks. Others are already dead and post-mortem revealed all had perished of alcoholic poisoning, induced by eating moonshine whisky mash. Many owls have been found in a similar condition.

BRITISH TELL BOCHE PRISON CAMP STORIES

Scotland Yard Head at Leipsic Trials Says Case of Captain Mueller Most Shocking on List.

Testimony that 200 British war prisoners were allowed to die in one German prison camp within a month; that dying men were clubbed and that the faces of sick men were eaten by vermin until they were unrecognizable was given at war criminal trials in the supreme court in Leipsic.

"The case of former Sergeant Carl Heyne, former commandant of a Westphalian prison camp, is just an opener," said Inspector Collins of Scotland Yard. "It doesn't compare with the case of Captain Mueller."

It was in Mueller's camp, the British police inspector said, that the dying men were clubbed and that other brutalities were inflicted. In the contingent of witnesses under Inspector Collins are former soldiers who will testify about conditions in three prison camps, but none who will give evidence to alleged submarine atrocities.

"Gentle" Heyne Testifies.

Nine children were called to testify to the "gentleness" of Heyne. Heyne testified for about two hours in his own defense. Heyne admitted blacking the eyes of prisoners.

There were some lively scenes in court when 16 English witnesses, who were present to testify against Heyne saw the accused man enter court. It was the first time the ex-soldiers had seen their tormentor since 1915.

"Here comes Heinz," called one Englishman and all the others craned their necks.

"Doesn't he look sweet?" exclaimed one facetious ex-soldier. "He hasn't changed much except that he has got much thinner."

"Look, Heinz is smiling for the first time," exclaimed one of the witnesses. "I never saw him smile before."

A correspondent asked the Englishmen why they called the defendant "Heinz" when is name is Heyne."

"Because 'Heinz' sounds more German than Heyne," explained one of the former prisoners.

The International News Service correspondent asked J. Parry, one of the chief witnesses against Heyne, to give some of the details of Heyne's ill treatment.

Cruelty Is Cited.

"The worst I can think about is the case of my friend Cross," replied Parry. "Cross reported sick one morning with a bad leg which had been hurt in the coal mines. Heyne asked to see the leg. When Cross rolled up his breeches Heyne kicked the sore place. Heyne exclaimed:

"'You don't need a doctor; you need a bath.' Then Cross was put into a shower and for more than an hour hot and cold water was poured upon him alternately. Cross screamed like a crazy man. He came out insane and had to be sent away the next day. He died right afterward. I will never forget those screams; I can still hear them."

Heyne's favorite methods of punishment, say witnesses, were rifle butts and a rubber hose. One witness, an Englishman named Jones, testified that when a captive named Cross was put under the "water cure" his screams were so loud that a crowd of civilians gathered about the barbed wire fence of the prison camp to make inquiries. This same witness said that German coal miners sometimes took pity on sick prisoners and did their work for them so that the prisoners could snatch a rest.

There are seven judges sitting on the bench. Some of them are openly accused by German spectators of partiality toward the British, and one judge openly complimented the English witnesses upon their "precise and clear answers to questions."

African Lobsters

Lobsters from Madigascar is the latest dish to reach the Paris boulevard cafes. In a search for some new flavor to tickle the palates of the gourmets, a deep-sea explorer believes he has discovered lobsters from the African isle with a more subtle appeal to the appetite than the native product. The first consignment was tasted by a group of gastronomic experts who pronounced them excellent.

Parents Act as Pupils

School teachers and parents in Wabash, Ind., know how it is to be pupils in the various grades. At the Parent-Teachers' association meeting the members were sent to the various grade rooms and there acted as pupils, cutting pictures in the first grade and advancing to ciphering lessons in the high grades.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

IT WAS officially announced at the White House last week that President Harding has not offered the appointment of the chief justiceship of the U. S. supreme court to anyone. Former President Taft has been mentioned for the post.

Germany sent to the treasury department on May 28 twenty treasury bills of $20,000,000 each, equivalent to 840,000,000 gold marks, as required under the treaty by the end of May. The bills are endorsed by the Biggerman banks.

A plan for the scientific regrouping of the government departments has been submitted to the committee of reorganization under Walter Brown. The plan calls for a state, treasury, war and navy consolidation, maritime affairs or transportation, public works and public domain, education and science, public health, justice, postoffice, agriculture and labor departments. It proposes to abolish the present interior and commerce departments.

The 7-year-old son of Henry F. Hawley, American consul in Tokio, while playing in the street in front of the consulate and throwing stones, was cut in the right arm by a Jap who had been accidentally struck by one of the missiles.

President and Mrs. Harding and a party made a trip to New York last week on the presidential yacht Mayflower.

By a vote of 45 to 24 the "regulars" in the senate regained their grip and forced the adoption of the naval affairs committee's amendment providing for an enlistment strength of 120,000 for the navy.

Another hope for ending the present marine strike went glimmering when independent owners informed Secretaries Davis and Hoover in a conference that they were unable to accept an agreement which had been worked out by the two cabinet members and the representatives of the striking seamen.

Enrico Caruso, tenor, who is convalescing from pleurisy, has sailed for Italy with his family on the steamship President Wilson.

The most gigantic outburst of violence in Dublin since the Sinn Fein Easter rebellion of 1916 flared up there last week with an attempt to burn government buildings. Some persons were killed and the damage was estimated at about $5,000,000.

Mme. Curie, co-discoverer of radium, has been ordered to rest and cut short her 'seeing America" trip as the result of illness. She is said to have been "entertained to exhaustion."

Admiral A. S. Fletcher, U. S. N., commander of the fifth naval district since 1918 and former commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, died May 26 after a long illness. He would have been placed on the retired list next September.

A bomb thrown into a procession of school children who were observing the national ohliday in Sofia, Bulgaria, caused 18 casualties. All those hurt were women or children. Communists are accused by the population of having been responsible for the outrage.

Peter Stadtmuller, organizer of the Dock Builders and House Shorers' union in New York, and an aide of Robert P. Brindell who is now in Sing Sing, was found guilty by a supreme court jury of extortion.

Charles Ponzi, serving a sentence in the penitentiary in connection with his get-rich-quick activities in foreign exchange, will have to stand trial in Massachusetts state courts on indictments charging larceny.

The British cabinet has decided to send large reinforcements to Ireland and it is rumored that new measures are to be adopted against the Republican forces in the south and west.

Republican members of the house foreign affairs committee have agreed upon the form of a peace resolution which will be put before the full committee soon.

A petition for a writ under a common law pleading to release Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of a 1916 Preparedness day bomb murder, from San Quentin prison in California where he is serving a life term, has been dismissed in superior court in San Francisco.

Settlement of the strike of workers in many of the paper plants in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland may be brought about soon.

One hundred and ninety men, building material dealers, contractors and union chiefs are under indictment in Chicago as the result of legislative and grand jury investigations of alleged corruption in the building industry. The indictments for the most part charge conspiracy, extortion and illegal combination in restraint of trade.

Sir James Craig, premier designate of Ulster, who polled almost 30,000 votes in the election for the northern Irish parliament, established a record for the balloting in Ulster. His nearest competitor was Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republican leader, who received more than 16,000 votes.

Four new cases of bubonic plague and three deaths have been recorded in Tampico, Mexico.

The French cabinet has decided to authorize the immediate unrestricted importation of wheat into Europe.

Final action on the budget bill was taken by the senate recently, which, after a brief explanation of the compromises effected with the house, voted to approve the conference report.

Princess Anastasia of Greece underwent successfully last week a slight operation in Paris. She will be operated on again.

Strikers who have quit work in railroad shops in Cario, Egypt, have been summarily dismissed, and even if reinstated will lose their seniority. The general strike which has been threatened, has not materialized.

Authority has been granted to the Alaska Anthracite Railroad Co. by the interstate commerce commission to use and sell $1,500,000 first mortgage bonds at not less than 90 per cent to complete construction of the line, begun in 1916, but suspended during the war after about 22 miles of road had been built.

Senate privileges and elections committee had decided to press its investigation into the charges of Henry Ford that Senator Newberry of Michigan had obtained his election in 1918 by improper methods.

COMRADES OF PERIL

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week

CHAPTER XVI.

Shelby Trusts a Woman.

"Indian Joe" Laud! When hadn't he heard of him? For years certainly, yet in appearance the fellow was not at all what he previously had imagined that desperado to be. Shelby had met numerous western "killers" before, but none were of this type. The fellow failed to possess the hard gray eye, the high cheek bones, the quiet assurance he had learned to associate with border gunmen. Laud was gross, bearded, dirty, coarse-featured; to all appearances a mere barroom tough, yet no man on the frontier had a worse record, or was more dreaded and despised. Why was he here stealing cattle on the very verge of Indian war? True, he was not a Sioux in blood, yet it was well known that he had been adopted into the tribe, and never failed to have a hand in their deviltry. Army officers claimed he possessed more influence over them for evil than any chief, and Shelby had heard him mentioned with Sitting Bull as leaders in the ghost-dance. If true, then he must know how far to venture, and just when to draw aside so as to save himself. That must be it—to him war meant only an opportunity to plunder. The final result was clearly Indian defeat; he would keep out, but in the meanwhile profit all he could.

The trail led downward at a rather steep grade, in spite of continual curving. The sure-footed horses moved faster than the cattle, and before the outfit reached the level of the valley the three riders had closed in on the Indian drivers. Shelby knew them at once as young Sioux warriors, and was again able to distinguish plainly the brand on the flank of the steers bringing up the rear of the herd. They were unquestionably his own stock, and, in spite of his rage, he could not be entirely indifferent to the grim humor of the situation—he was being guided into Wolves' Hole by the very men who had robbed him.

Yet his thoughts did not dwell upon this so much just then, as on the mad chance he had assumed in this adventure. What could he accomplish? What hope was there that he would ever emerge again alive? He was going forward blindly, led by fate, with not even a plan of guidance. He must work alone, in the midst of enemies, desperate men to whom human life was valueless, and where any incautious word or act would instantly expose him to discovery. In spite of the fact that he was believed dead, Macklin would recognize him at a glance, and the very claim that he was a friend of Hanley's exposed him to discovery. In some way he must avoid them both, and yet no plan presented itself to promise escape. He could only drift helplessly, becoming more despondent of success with every step of advance.

It was already dusk when they attained the level of the valley, and the overshadowing bluffs rose high on either hand, leaving them plodding through the gloom. Yet even here they had not attained the full depression of the Hole, which required another sharp descent along the border of the stream, where a ledge of rock had evidently been blasted out. This passage abruptly ended in a wide, stone causeway, turning sharply to the left, and running beneath a waterfall, where the broad stream leaped over a ledge of high rock. It was a task to get the cattle through, yet once started, they plunged forward, following following each other with fright, never pausing until they scattered out over the plain below. The herders rode hard to head them off, turning the leaders into the dark mouth of a small ravine, while Laud, satisfied as to their security, drew up his horse in front of a small log structure, so concealed at the edge of a straggly grove, that, in the gloom, Shelby was not even aware of its existence until voices greeted them.

"Back again, Joe! Where'd you pick up that bunch?"

"Upon the Cottonwood; easy pickin'," and Laud flung one leg over his saddle in a posture of rest. "Where's Kelly? O, Dan; bring me out a drink; sure, that's the stuff. Anything new?"

The tall, raw-boned frontiersman, who responded, puffed at his pipe, and out through the open door of the cabin there suddenly streamed a light revealing his features, and the indistinct outlines of others idling near by.

"Well, not much, Joe," he answered drawlingly, "most o' the Injuns have struck out; ain't mor'n a dozen bucks left, I reckon. They tell me they're raisin' hell already over Ponca way; maybe yer heard about it?"

Laud nodded, wiping his lips with the back of his hand

"The big outfit's gone west," he grunted. "That's whar the fightin's goin' ter be; but thar won't be no soldiers up fer a week yet. Whar's Matt Hanley?"

"Oh, he an' Slagin cum' in 'bout five hours ago, I reckon, an' went on up to the cove."

"Have enything with 'em?"

"Not thet I see—they didn't, did they, Jim?—just travelin' light."

"Didn't say enything about another gazabo?"

"Not that I know about. They acted like they was both plum tired out, and wanted ter go asleep. Just took a drink apiece, and mosied along."

Laud let fall an oath.

"All right then, but damned if I'll ride down to the cove tonight. We'll go up to your shack, Juan, and bunk down. Come on, both o' yer."

Shelby rode away silently between the two, conscious that this brief conversation had in no way improved his position. To be sure, he had escaped an immediate meeting with Hanley, but the fact that the latter had entirely failed to mention his probable arrival, must have left an unpleasant suspicion in Laud's mind. The fellow said nothing, however, and apparently took no precautions, but Shelby was nevertheless fully aware that the other watched him cautiously, and would be quick to detect the slightest movement. They rode at a walk through a darkness so profound that he could not be sure they were even following a trail. There was no flash of lights anywhere, and, if there were cabins scattered about, they must be well concealed among the rocks, or hidden away in the woods. The sound of boisterous voices rang out occasionally, but they bore off steadily toward the left away from the noise, and he noticed the Mexican had grasped the bridle of the buckskin, and was firmly guiding the animal.

"Hell!" said Laud suddenly, "I forgot all about the Kid. Wanter see him, Churchill?"

"Not specially ternight," Shelby admitted hastily, "mornin' will be soon enough."

"All right then; 'tain't much farther enyhow. There's the high rock, Juan; the light'll show round the next turn."

It did, shining out like a star, and they drove up in front of a log shack, an odd-shaped, rambling affair, built close in against a wall of rock. The door opened in response to the sound of the horses' hoofs, and a young woman appeared in the entrance, peering forth.

"That you, Juan?" she asked in Spanish.

"Si; there are three of us, Pancha," replied the Mexican, "and we would eat quickly. Is the senor here?"

"Not since noon, Juan. He said little when he rode away, yet there has that occurred I would talk with you about."

"'Tis well, little one—after we eat there will be time."

Laud swung heavily down from his horse, holding up his rein to Juan, who remained in the saddle. He moved like one whose limbs were stiffened by being long in one position.

"Holy Smoke! I can hardly walk," he muttered. "I will go along with you to the corral to teach my legs how to behave. And as for you, Churchill," his voice deepening on the word, "go into the cabin, and wait there till we come."

There was nothing for Shelby to do but obey. Suspicion caused him to feel a thrill of apprehension from Indian Joe's curt manner, yet there was nothing in the words to resent, and his only chance of safety lay in an outward appearance of satisfaction. The girl drew aside, and he stepped forward into the room. An instant she lingered, as he glanced hastily about at the plainly furnished interior, then closed the door, and began busying herself in arranging the table. Shelby sat awkwardly down on a bench against the wall, and apparently she paid no further attention to his presence. She was young, not over sixteen, he judged, with dark hair and eyes, decidedly pretty, and with a quick movement, like the flight of a bird. Twice she passed him on her journeys to the fireplace, without even glancing in his direction; then suddenly their eyes met, and she laughed outright.

"You very dull Americano. I not see a man like you before," she declared positively. "You not care talk with me?"

"Sure I do," and he straightened up. "I thought maybe you couldn't talk my language."

"Oh, that eet; you not speak Spanish, senor?"

"Well hardly. I kin make out in a way what anybody says, but when it comes to talking the lingo, I'm a bit rusty."

"Where you learn?"

"When I was in the army, in Arizona."

"I in Arizona once—Tucson; you there? good. You not soldier now?"

"Oh, no; that was quite a while ago; that is why I have forgotten my Spanish. There aren't many of your people up here."

She shook her head, resting back against the table, and gazing at him frankly with her dark eyes.

"Juan and I all alone here," she confessed. "Eet is not nice—no; I like not these Americanos. You do not look like the senor—vat vas ze funny name he call you?"

"Churchill."

"Sirchil—bah! I not say eet verra good. Maybe you hav' some other name I can say better? You tell me?"

"My given name you mean; that is Tom."

She laughed, shrugging her shoulders.

"Tom! Oh, I know that; I call you Tom then. I am Pancha Villemonte. Which you rather say?"

"Pancha, of course; and who is Juan?"

"Juan Villemonte; he is my brother—he. You not know heem then?"

"No; we just met above. I had lost my way, and we ran into each other up there. He and Indian Joe were driving cattle, and brought me along with them."

Her eyes opened wider, and her hands interlocked.

"You not here before then? You never in Wolves' Hole till now?"

"No."

"But why you come then? Why they say you ride with them? Madre de Dios! You know what zis place is?"

"Yes, Pancha," he answered soberly, feeling her earnestness. "I know. I came to help a woman."

"You tell them that? Indian Joe?"

"Not just as I have told you; I let them believe I was in on the game being played. In fact, I didn't have much to say of anything, for as soon as I mentioned the name of Churchill, Laud seemed to understand. What I failed to make clear was that my object was to help her."

"Why you tell me this?"

"Because you are a woman, I guess, and because I think you are straight."

She stared at him a moment in silence; then went over and stood with her back against the door. She was breathing hard, and her cheeks were red.

"She come from a ranch on the Cottonwood?"

"Yes."

"Senor Macklin brought her?"

"Yes."

Her white teeth gleamed angrily between the red of her lips.

"An' what this woman to you, senor? Why you care what happen to her?"

Shelby looked frankly into the girl's face, determined to risk all, suddenly convinced that this young Mexican had an interest in his answer beyond any mere curiosity.

"Because I am her husband," he said quietly.

"You! her husband?" She almost screamed the words, advancing toward him fiercely. "You not lie to me! They say to me you dead! They tell me that; they tell her that."

"Who told you?"

"Macklin; the Indians—all tell eet. Running Horse, he keel you—like zis, see!"

"Yes, he struck me all right, Pancha; at least someone did, also they left me there. But I was not dead."

"An' what he want of her? What Senor Macklin want of her? You know that?"

"I know a little, but perhaps not all. Up Dragoon Creek I heard two fellows talking about it; you know them likely—Matt Hanley and Hank Slagin?"

She nodded.

"Hanley had got Macklin drunk and pumped him. It's some matter of a big fortune down East. It seems Macklin's real name may be Churchill, and if so his father is trustee for all this property, which really belongs to the woman. She didn't know anything about it, but they wanted to get hold of her so she'd never turn up, and claim it. Macklin has got an idea he can marry her, and so cop all the coin."

"He marry her?"

"That is the way Hanley understood it."

"Then your name not Churchill?"

"No; it's Shelby."

"And Senor Macklin—his name Churchill?"

"I reckon likely; I don't know."

There was a sound without, and she sprang instantly aside to the table, busying herself furiously. Laud and the Mexican entered, throwing their saddles down noisily into one corner, and, without paying the slightest attention to Shelby, prepared themselves for the meal. To the rather curt invitation of the former the ranchman drew up the bench to the table, and joined them. Pancha asked her brother a few questions, but Indian Joe never uttered a word until he had eaten his fill. Once Shelby caught his eyes looking across at him, but except for that one glance, the fellow seemed oblivious of any other presence. Finally he pushed back his chair, pulled his feet around, to where the butt of a revolver was within easy reach of his hand, and his eyes glared straight into Shelby's face.

"Had enough?"

"Plenty; Pancha is a good cook."

"She is that. Thought I'd wait till after supper before we talked business. Now, Churchill, or whatever your name is, maybe you'll tell me where you got that bronc with a Three Star brand on him?"

CHAPTER XVII.

The Love of a Woman.

Shelby, while cautiously watchful of Laud's every motion, was yet aware that the girl leaned suddenly against the wall, her face white, her eyes staring toward him, and that Juan was leaning forward across the table, with gleaming teeth exposed. He was calm enough himself, however, for he had imagined this unpleasant discovery might be made, and was not entirely unprepared to meet it.

"What brand?" he asked coolly. "You mean the Three Stars?"

"That's exactly what I mean, pardner. I happen to know where that bronc com' from."

"Then you know more than I do, Laud. I bought the pony from a livery man at Gerlasche to ride out here on; some bucker at that. Say, come to think about it, those cows you were driving in were Three Stars."

"That is just what they were, most o' them. That's what struck me as damn funny. Those cattle com' from up on the Cottonwood; they belonged to a feller named Shelby."

"You run 'em off?"

"That's none of your damn business. That's where they came from, an' Shelby's dead. But what I'm interested in is how the hell you got his horse."

He dropped his gun down on the table, and stared across into Shelby's imperturbable face with hard, threatening eyes.

Now you look here, young fellow, you know who I am, I reckon. It's Indian Joe Laud talkin' to you. Maybe yer all right, an' maybe yer ain't; only I don't take no chances. Your story ain't sounded just right to me from the start, but I'll give yer a chance to prove it. I ain't goin' ter plug you now; not if yer've got sense enough to behave yerself. Tomorrow I'll see what Matt Hanley has to say, but till that time yer've goin' to be locked up. Goin' ter make any row over that program?"

"Not the least."

"All right then. Juan, you take the gent's gun; he's better off without it. That's right; now feel him over, an' see if he's got any other weapons. Better stand up, Churchill."

The ranchman comprehending the utter futility of any attempt at resistance, did as he was told, managing to retain the same cool smile on his lips. The murderous eyes of the squaw-man never once deserted his face, and Shelby realized that the slightest symptom of treachery would prove his undoing. Laud was in no mood to be argued with.

"Nice of you to wait until after I'd eaten," he said easily. "It will give me a comfortable night's rest."

"Glad you take it that way. That's your Winchester over in the corner, I reckon? Cleaned him up, have you, Juan? Now how about that room yonder? empty, ain't it?"

"Si, senor," it was Pancha who answered, opening the door.

Laud took a step forward, and glanced into the apartment. The swift scrutiny apparently satisfied him, for he turned to the prisoner, his revolver still grasped in readiness for instant action.

"Go on in," he commanded harshly. "An' tomorrow we'll settle this case."

Shelby walked past him without so much as a side glance, to all outward appearance quite at his ease. The girl had slipped silently to one side, while Juan remained in the middle of the room, his white teeth still gleaming. Laud closed the door, and the prisoner heard him secure it with a stout wooden bar. He stood there motionless, endeavoring to collect his thoughts, the smile no longer on his lips, adjusting his eyes to the darkness.

There was a window high up, but seemingly too small for the passage of his body, yet a slight gleam of starlight found egress through the opening, which was further barred by two stout wooden stakes. He stepped silently across and tested these, finding them solidly embedded in the logs. He felt his way cautiously about the room, which was of small dimensions, containing only a single stool, and a cot; the floor was puncheon, apparently laid directly on the earth, and the walls of log, heavily plastered with mud. The place offered apparently no opportunity for escape, and Shelby sat down on the edge of the cot discouraged.

He could distinguish the voices of the three without plainly enough to determine who was speaking, but their words were indistinguishable. Then the murmur finally ceased, and he thought one of the men had left the house, perhaps both, yet that was hardly likely. Someone remained certainly, for there was movement, and the sound of feet, mingled with the clink of dishes. Pancha was evidently clearing off the table. His thought centered on her. Had he made a mistake in thus suddenly confiding his true story to her ears? He had obeyed an impulse, inspired by the artless speech and manner of the girl, which now he almost regretted. Yet, so far as he knew, she had said nothing to injure him, and had made no effort to reveal his secret. Indeed her actions had rather expressed fear of Laud, and a certain sympathy for him; surely that was what he had read in the depths of her eyes. Yet how could this be accounted for? She must certainly be one with these others; brought up probably from childhood in the atmosphere of crime, and certainly loyal to her brother, if nothing else. What then could possibly influence her to show him the slightest consideration?

He sat with head in his hands, endeavoring to solve the mystery, and, out from the dark, a possible explanation flashed into his mind—Macklin. Could any relation she might have with this fellow account for a desire to wish his escape alive? It might; the fact that he was already the husband of the woman Macklin planned to marry would quite naturally explain the entire situation under certain conditions. If that rascal had made love to her, and now deliberately planned to desert her for another, the Spanish blood would account for all the rest. By Heaven! that must be it! He recalled the insistence of her questioning; the flash of her eyes, the threatening gleam of her white teeth. By God, that would be it! Unconsciously he had touched the secret spring, and unloosed the tiger. Jealousy was the weapon—a love turned to hate, the fury of a woman scorned. To get Olga out of her path forever, she would risk anything, dare anything. Here then, was his one and only chance.

To Be Continued.

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German Sergeant Is Found Guilty of Ill Treating British

Sergeant Heyne, accused of having ill-treated British soldiers who were prisoners of war at the prison camp at Herne, Westphalia, was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment by the high court in Leipsic. He was the first German officer to be tried on criminal charges arising from the conduct of the war.

Testimony in the case was completed and in his summing up address, the prosecuting attorney demanded that Heine be sent to prison for two years.

Reviewing the testimony, the prosecutor said that while prisoners of war "could not be expected to be handled with kid gloves," Sergeant Heyne was shown to have exceeded the requirements of his position as guard over British prisoners.

Attorneys for the defense said the sergeant was constantly beset with difficulties due to the hostile attitude of British prisoners at the camp at Herne, Westphalia. The British were said to have been generally unruly, to have constantly organized mutinies, and to have falsely reported themselves ill.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers,
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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921.

Hardening of the arteries of trade may be what is the matter with the country.

There are men who have little respect for the law until they need it for their own protection.

Look at the squad of Boy Scouts at their best and quit worrying about posterity.

Theories are interesting, but there are too many extant. They get the facts of life twisted out of shape.

Perhaps the majority is not always right, but the majority is in a position to make things right.

Lima Beane says the fellow who would rather be somebody else will never make a success of himself.

Find the happy medium. All the real joy of life is sentered there.

Our Uncle Sam is always dressed up to look prosperous. That is one reason we have so many immigrants. It might discourage them to see the old fellow in the seedy outfit of a tramp.

Mexico will be ready for recognition when it makes itself as safe for Americans as smallpox.

Women, with judicial minds and a knowledge of the law, would fit into the United States supreme court. There they could have the last word.

Sometimes it takes a wife to put the finishing touches on a self-made man.

Yap no longer appears as an irritating pimple on the cosmos.

A wonderful document is the Declaration of Independence. But it would be futile without police protection.

The fellow who knocks is in no danger of being mistaken for Opportunity.

Enthusiasm has to be "hitched up" now and then, same as a pair of trousers.

Alice Robertson, Oklahoma's congresswoman, says "the salvation of the country now rests with the women." The sockdarners to the rescue! And may Uncle Sam never again venture forth without a complement of buttons on his striped trousers.

Beer is not much good unless it is accompanied by a bite to eat; and a bite to eat is much better without the beer.

Honesty is the best policy. But many are too impatient to wait for honesty to pay dividends.

Every American school house should be a melting pot.

Girls should be given names that they will look good in for a lifetime. Names like Mary Jane and Elizabeth can never be outgrown.

In Italy an anarchist was killed with his own bomb. Sometimes retribution is spontaneous.

Anybody knows beer isn't medicine. Medicine is something to take, beer is for consumption.

Automobiles may yet be cheaper than shoes in the long run.

Texas music teachers say "jazz music is pernicious." They might have gone deeper into denunciation. Jazz is worse than nettle-rash.

The thing for automobilists to remember is that the Dead Man's crossings are still alive.

Shantung is to be given back to China at the earliest possible moment, whatever the "earliest possible moment" means in the Japanese language.

Jack Warwick thinks women will have to throw more sincerity in their handshaking if they are to succeed in politics. Oh, no, Jack. A woman doesn't capture by pumping the human wing. She plays us with her irrestible smile and the soft glow of her incomparable lamps. — Colonel Bailey, Houston Post.

We learn something new every day.

The Return to the Soil

The industrial depression is causing numbers of workers in cities and manufacturing centers to return to the soil. The question has been raised: Will the workers remain after the slump is over?

An observer of economic conditions says that most of them will, and for the reason that they will have to. He bases his statement upon figures he has been gathering about present individual production.

Five factories, he says, are manufacturing now with 12,000 men the same amount of materials to manufacture which a year ago required 16,000 workers. That is, three wage-earners are doing today what four were doing in the humming period of prosperity. In 1914, the number of wage-earners in the country was 7,036,337. The number was probably 7,500,000 in the spring of 1920, and perhaps more. Since the individual production of today is likely to be maintained with the disappearance of the depression, normal habits being restored, the country's manufacturing plants can get along with a total of far fewer workers. The surplus is figured as in the neighborhood of 1,875,000.

Assuming that the prophecies are warranted by the facts, a decided check in the growth of the industrial cities will be experienced. The boom days for labor will be over until extensions of factories and other establishments are made in the natural course of business. Time will be provided for those who are wandering back to the soil to strike root. Agriculture, for many seasons to come, will have less occasion than it had for three or four years to complain about the want of labor.

Many things conspired to bring about a desertion of the rural districts. But the most important one was the simple fact that work in the city was plentiful and the rate of pay high. The movement, in short, was mostly economic. An economic condition which reduces opportunity in the cities, the mines and the mill districts will have the effect of keeping those who return to the soil upon the soil. The longer that any of them stay there the weaker becomes the temptation to migrate to the cities.

The Farmers' "Trust"

The American Farm Bureau Federation goes to the trouble of denying that it is a trust. Whether it is or not interests people very little. What they are interested in is the possibility that this organization, said to have a membership of 1,500,000 agricultural producers and an annual income of $15,000,000, purposes to take the middleman profits after it has carried out its avowed purpose of destroying the middleman. The federation can win all consumers to its side by sharing its economies. It will gain no friends at all if the federation agents become merely the substitutes of present-day middlemen, changing nothing except the names of the persons profiting by the system of marketing in vogue. The fact that a protest has been made against the term "trust" seems to indicate that the federation desires friends, at least at this period of its career, and does not yet feel it can ignore criticism.

Close to 108,000,000 Now

In the ten years between the census of 1910 and the enumeration made in 1920 the growth of the United States was at the rate of about 1,370,000 annually. The World war made the gains, year by year, extremely uneven. Growth by immigration was very large in the first four years and a half of the census period and exceedingly small in the next five.

In the year and four months since the census taken in January, 1920, the rate of growth, by the year or the month, has been well over the average for the decade from 1910 to 1920. Immigration has been above the ten-year pace, and the surplus of births over deaths has been built upon a larger foundation. It is quite safe to say that the growth since the census-takers did their work has been at the rate of not less than 1,700,000 a year.

For a year and four months that means an increase of nearly 2,300,000, since the latest count was made. The final corrections in the census tables make the total for 1920 exactly 105,710,620. Adding the gains since the census, it will be seen that the United States today must contain not materially fewer than 108,000,000 people, not including any of the outlying possessions such as the Philippine Islands.

In 1920 the census returns showed a total for the islands of about 12,148,000. It is somewhat more now. Therefore the entire number of persons living under the American flags and protected by the mighty nation its stars and stripes represent must be fully 120,000,000.

Those are tremendous figures. Only the British empire, China and probably Russia have more than 120,000,000 human beings inside their boundaries.

One Source of Unrest

Many years ago a French statesman, himself an agnostic, was freeing his mind to a French cardinal about the increasing restlessness and revolutionary tendencies of France. When the indictment of "red" agitators had been completed and the folly of their dupes had been adequately set forth, the cardinal quietly asked: "What else could you expect? You unbelievers have taken from the poor man his hope of heaven, and now he demands the earth."

In these two short sentences lies the explanation of no small part of the destructive and violent unrest of the times. It covers momentous changes in the outlook of the masses upon the most vital problems of life.

As faith in the future adjustment of temporal inequalities and the righting of earthly wrongs has faded or grown timid and easily shaken, there has sprung up not only an insistent and imperative demand for more of the good things of this world, but a feeling of sufficient security against future punishment if what is desired is sought in ways condemned by religion. The taking away of the hope of heaven has been coincident with the dying out of the fear of hell, in the multitudes whose parents and grandparents were steadfast believers in eternities of bliss or anguish, according to the use made of this life.

It is not without reason that the red revolutionists hate and attack the churches. They know that faith in judgment and justice beyond the grave is a tremendous obstacle for them to overcome in inciting their followers to violence and destruction. They understand that the hope of heaven is a wonderful healer of the pains of this life.

The Prevailing Strikes

Thirty-two strikes now involving the building trades are against reductions in wages, five have to do with disputes over the wage scale and two only are for the purpose of increasing wages.

In the printing and paper trades, 50 strikes are now in progress in order to compel employers to accept a 44-hour working week. Eight strikes followed reductions in pay. One is listed as a "disagreement."

In transportation industries, 14 strikes are concerned with the endeavor to lower wages. One other relates to differences over "agreement."

Fifteen hundred men in Chicago stockyards have quit work on account of a wage cut and the same reason is given for a strike of the employes of a Lynn, Mass., gas company. Of five strikes in the coal mines only one revolves around the question of paying or taking lower pay. In two states, road laborers have struck for higher pay. The journeyman barbers of a New York town are out because of a dispute touching commissions, and in St. Paul their brethren have left their chairs on account of a reduction in the price of haircuts.

The list of strikes, though longer than usual at any one time, is not impressive. It does not threaten the upward course of business and industry. The regrettable thing is that the great majority of arguments is the result of wage cuts, but it is inevitable that before the prices of necessities can be brought down wages must go down to some degree wherever labor is the heaviest item of cost. There seems to be signs that labor leaders, in spite of their public remarks, are agreed that reductions are in order. Their chief endeavor is to keep the percentage of wage cuts low.

THE PAINTFEST

BY WALT MASON.

THE air is fragrant with the taint of turpentine and linseed oil, for everyone is using paint, according to the rules of Hoyle. And this I hold to be a sign that Jonah has gone overboard; trade brightens up, the outlook's fine, and normalcy will be restored. Ill fares the land whose people say, "We can't afford to paint the barn," who see the fence all dingy gray, and do not seem to care a darn. For years the people have been bent beneath a load of care and woe, and so they would not spend a cent for any brand of paint we know. Their load was great, they had the dumps, and there was no relief in view; unpainted went the cistern pumps, the cowsheds and the hencoops, too. While things were thus I always said, "Our land will have its ugly sores, until men buy Venetian red, and paint their roofs and cellar doors. All optimistic spiels are bosh and normalcy is out and down, and talk of progress will not wash, when shabby houses fill the town." But now the sign for which I yearned is evident in every grad, the smell of linseed oil's returned, and it has made all boosters glad. Men seek the paintshop with the cash, the kopecks and the iron men, and then they ply the useful brush, and make the old shacks young again.

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Potency of Language

Spain was thrown out of South America. Her governors were butchered, her soldiers were filled with lead. But she is stronger in South American sentiment, and is growing stronger in trade than any other country. The reason for it probably is the binding quality of a common language. It has been declared that if Charlemagne had forced the use of one tongue on the people of his widespread dominions, his empire would not have fallen apart, such terrible crises as the World war could not have come about. We like to feel in this country that there is a merit in toleration toward the use of many languages. But there exists ample justification in the book of experience for compelling, not simply pleading for, the use of English even to the complete exclusion of all other tongues.

If a man manages to remember his first wedding anniversary he's safely afloat on the sea of matrimony. His wife can always be depended upon to remind him of the succeeding anniversaries.

ABE MARTIN

Ole friends that used t' call around an' spend th' evenin' on th' verandy now call up an' say, "We passed your house yisterday."

Th' saxis Abyssiniensa, Abyssinian willow, that Lafe Bud bought of a nursery agent last fall, is now one o' th' most promisin' slippery elm trees in th' neighborhood.

VARIETIES

Policewomen are becoming popular in Japan.

Germany is using window cords made of paper.

The sturgeon lays altogether about 7,0000,000 eggs.

Crimson was the color for bridal robes in the middle ages.

Except in Bengal, Hindoos usually wear a turban or cap.

There are three widows for every widower in the United States.

A frigate bird can fly an entire week without stopping to rest.

The lord chief justice of England receives a salary of $40,000 a year.

It takes three years for an ostrich chick to become a feather producer.

In Japan wages are low and hours long 10 or 12 hours being a usual day.

Great Britain has 36 labor unions with an exclusive female membership.

The Smith family numbers 14,000,000 members throughout the world.

The mountains of the moon are much larger than we have on the earth.

Women in Porto Rico are not permitted to vote, but can hold public office.

Belgium is already supplying France with coal and Great Britain with glass.

Gold was used by the Romans for filling teeth, some 500 years before the Christian era.

The male of the honey bee comes between the queen and the workers in size, and is stingless.

Vanilla grows on rock soil and the plants obtain their chief sustenance from the atmosphere.

Many parts of the dense forests of the Adirondack mountains in New York are still unexplored.

Street "tricksters" and the vagrant class generally are greatly on the increase, it is said, in Europe.

Under the firearms act, which came into force in England recently, it is made illegal to pawn firearms.

More people live in the valley of the Yangtse Kiang than along any other of the world's greatest waterways.

In the two years of its career as a republic, Poland has issued more than 150 varieties of postage stamps.

Under the British army regulations no soldier is eligible for married quarters unless he is 26 years of age.

J. Fenimore Cooper wrote 39 volumes, 32 of which were novels, and most of them were written before breakfast.

The eiderduck builds its nest of its own down, six nests being required to supply one pound of this famous down.

Blue comes out white in photography, red looks like black, and light yellow and pink appear as varying tints of gray.

At Vicksburg, Miss., it was once the practice to fire cannon every morning and evening, with a view to purifying the atmosphere.

After growing for ten years, the Japanese cypress, one of the smallest specimens of the horticulture world, reaches the size of a golf ball.

The umburana of Brazil is a soft yellow wood so delightfully scented with vanilla that one is tempted to eat it, says the American Forestry magazine.

Some rivers of Siberia flow over ice many years old and almost as solid as rock. A tributary of the Lena has a bed of pure ice more than nine feet thick.

People who have a tendency to write in lines slanting upward from left to right suffer from liver complaints, according to the theory of a noted French physician.

When a president of the French republic dies, resigns or is unable to perform the duties of office his successor is not elected for the unexpired term, but for a full term of six years.

J. Fenimore Cooper couldn't write unless he had gumdrops to chew. He bought them in large quantities and as he munched them he evolved the stories for which he is famous.

It has been authoritatively stated that the expectation of life for men and women who have passed 40 has actually decreased and is steadily decreasing.

The United States army air service had 21 aces in the World war, officially credited with bringing down 29 balloons and 189 airplanes. Five of the American aces were killed in action.

A mausoleum is to be erected in memory of French sailors who lost their lives in the World war. The site will be at some point along the Finistere coast, where the mausoleum can be seen by all passing vessels.

LAST DAYS OF WORLD CONQUEROR

ON a lonely wind-swept island in the South Atlantic 100 years ago a gigantic storm was blowing. The wind hurled itself against the rocky bit of land after endless empty miles of the open sea; it ripped through the gumwood trees, uprooting them, crashing among the banana groves, whipping the broad leaves to shreds. It fingered the eaves of the few isolated buildings, now and again it took a roof, or crushed in a stable shed.

At a small villa on the island, sheltered by a thicket of scrubwood, the curtain was about to fall on the last act of one of the world's great dramas. Here within the villa stood Marchand, there Dr. Antommarchi, by the window Montholon, on the bed lay a man. Death was in the anteroom. Vignali already had administered the last rites of the church. There was only the waiting left.

All day, May 4, the storm raged, and all the next day. The villa rocked on its foundation trees roundabout it broke under the weight of the wind or were plucked out by the roots. Inside the sick room the man was in a delirious stupor; dreams of old battle fields drifted like smoke wraiths in the moonlight across the clouded mind; plaudits of the old splendid past resounded dimly in his ears and he murmured his pleasure at the comforts these memories had for him. Friendly seekers after word of the dying man came and went through the storm, but there was no word save the reiterated "Not yet."

At length the day of the 5th wore to an end, the tempest was blowing itself out. About 6 in the evening the words teta d'armee fell from the lips of the dying man. A moment later he had passed forever from his earthly dreams of empire; the curtain had fallen—Napoleon Bonaparte was dead.

His Remarkable Life.

Wrecker, waster of great opportunities, an adventurer, accomplishing what he did that he might dazzle the folks at home, "the man who bored God," "the antithesis of Christ," the greatest egotist the world has produced — such has he been called. On the other hand he stands the inspiration of him who would struggle upward to the peaks of success — Napoleons of industry, Napoleons of finance—he who stands at the head of his fellows is Napoleonic—eternal symbol of ambition, of achievement, of success. To all men he has been all these things; a century has not fixed his place, it only has testified that his name is written indelibly in history.

An obscure little Corsican, short and square of stature, nevertheless he was destined to shake the civilized world, to bring more than the half of Europe under his domination. He came to the surface in the latter days of the French Revolution; there followed the Italian campaigns, Josephine, Egypt, first consul of France, Marengo, emperor of the French, Ulm and Austerlitz, Maria Louisa of Austria, Moscow, Elba, the Hundred Days, Waterloo —so runs the course of his remarkable life.

Waterloo was the end; there was no twilight, for he was thrust immediately by the allies, who had beaten him into the oblivion of St. Helena. America had appealed to him as a refuge when his sun was set, but there was no escaping the English. His stratagems gone astray at Rochefort, there was nothing to do but go aboard the Bellerophon and trust himself to the generosity of his enemies.

He was taken to London, where he was held on shipboard while his fate was being decided; trans-shipped to the Northumberland and without having set foot on English soil, August 8, 1815, he began his long journey to St. Helena in the South Atlantic. On October 15 he had his first view of his destined exile. Weary of life aboard ship, he went ashore with his small following of friends who had accompanied him and took up temporary quarters in the Briars, a cottage that was provided until the villa at Longwood was ready.

Monotony of Exile.

Napoleon at St. Helena was another person from the Napoleon of other days. He had been broken on the wheel of fate. Rumor during the Hundred Days had said that his health was failing. Whether so or not, it was noticeable at St. Helena that his old physical activity, his one-time mental energy, were only shadows of what they had been. The extraordinary precaution taken by the English to prevent his escape irked him; twelve hundred miles of ocean separated the island from the coast of Africa. Day and night two brigs patrolled the coast, two frigates lay in the island's only harbor. The plateau on which the villa Longwood was located was surrounded by a detachment of the 57th regiment, and a company of the 66th did patrol duty and maintained the outposts of the island. A semaphore station was on every hill, and when Napoleon went out for exercise his whereabouts was constantly signaled.

Here in exile he was left to his own devices to amuse himself; there were no longer affairs of state calling for his attention, there were no battles to plan, no campaigns to project; intrigues under the eyes of the ever watchful English were hopeless. There was not even that small pretense of activity with which he interested himself in his toy principality of Elba. So his days developed into a monotony of routine. He rose early and either went for a horseback ride or began to dictate some part of the history of his life to Montholon or Gourgard. He breakfasted, sometimes alone, sometimes with his suite, between 10 and 11 o'clock; read or dictated until 2 or 3, when he received such visitors as he chose to admit. He then rode out, either on horseback or in his carriage for several hours, attended by his suite; then read or dictated again until nearly 8, at which hour dinner was served.

His dinner was simple, as were all his meals. A single glass of champagne, or any stronger wine, was sufficient to call the blood into his cheeks. A game of chess, or conversation or a French tragedy read aloud closed the evening. His only weakness was a great fondness for snuff; he took great quantities of it. The habits of his life had taught him to need but little sleep and to take this by starts, and usually someone read to him until far into the night.

Napoleon was elaborately careful of his person. His dress at St. Helena was generally the same as he had worn at the Tuileries as emperor; the green uniform faced with red, of the chasseurs of the guard, with the star and cordon of the legion of honor. His suite to the last continued to maintain around him, as far as possible in exile, the style and circumstances of his former court.

Visitors to the island were more or less frequent; the fallen Napoleon was a source of curiosity to Europe then even as the ex-kaiser of Germany is to the world today. One traveler, quoted in Lockhart's life of Napoleon Bonaparte, describes the exile as follows: "His face and figure looked much broader and more square—larger, indeed, in every way —than any representation I had met with. His corpulency, at this time reported to be excessive, was by no means remarkable. His flesh looked, on the contrary, firm and muscular. There was not the least trace of color in his cheeks; in fact, his skin was more like marble than ordinary flesh. Not the smallest wrinkle was discernible on his brow, nor an approach to a furrow on any part of his countenance. His health and spirits, judging from appearances, were excellent, though, at this period, it was generally believed in England that he was sinking fast under a complication of diseases, and that his spirits were entirely gone. His manner of speaking was rather slow than otherwist, and perfectly distinct; and he waited with great patience and kindness for my answers to his questions. The brilliant and sometimes dazzling expression of his eye could not be overlooked. It was not, however, a permanent luster, for it was only remarkable when he was excited by some point of particular interest. It is impossibde to imagine an expression of more entire mildness. I may almost call it of benignity and kindliness, than that which played over his features during the whole interview. If, therefore, he was at this time out of health and low spirits, his power of self command must have been even more extraordinary than is generally supposed; for his whole deportment, his conversation, and the expression of his face, indicated a frame in perfect health, and a mind at ease." This interview was had in August, 1817.

About a year later his health began to fail to an extent to alarm his physician, who advised him that he must continue his physical exercise which of late he had dropped. Napoleon declared in answer that he would not take any more exercise so long as he was exposed to the challenge of English sentinels of the island as he had been since his arrival there. His physician demurred at his patient's obstinacy and Napoleon replied: "That which is written, is written; our days are reckoned." To all prescriptions he opposed a like determination. "Doctor," he said in October, 1820, "no physicking; we are a machine made to live; we are organized for that purpose, and such is our nature; do not counteract the living principle—let it alone—leave it the liberty of self-defense—it will do better than your drugs. Our body is a watch, intended to go for a given time. The watchmaker cannot open it, and must work at random. For once that he relieves or assists it by his crooked instruments, he injures it 10 times, and at last destroys it."

The fatalist philosophy of the Mohommedan was Napoleon's; it was a governing principle in his life. With the health of the exile his spirits sank also. Some fishes in a pond in the garden at Longwood had attracted his attention; something poisonous had become mixed with the water, and the fish had sickened and died. "Everything I love," said Napoleon, "everything that belongs to me—is stricken. Heaven and mankind unite to afflict me." Perhaps in his melancholy he dreamed of his wife Maria Louise, and of his son, who were not permitted to accompany him into exile; and possibly of Josephine, whom in his o'erleaping ambition to found a dynasty, he had cast off. Fits of long silence and profound melancholy became more and more frequent; his friends in exile with him were unable to cheer his flagging spirits. The haunting memories of other and splendid days gnawed at his soul even as the cancer that was sapping his physical being. "In those days," he once said aloud in a reverie, "in those days I was Napoleon. Now I am nothing—my strength, my faculties forsake me—I no longer live; I only exist."

The End.

The English, ever careful of their prisoner and his comfort, sought to obtain additional medical aid. Napoleon's personal physician, Dr. Antommarchi, who supplanted Dr. O'Meara because of the latter's suspected connection with a plot to free the exile, was in constant attendance. But Napoleon answered the urging of other medical men with "Quod scriptum scriptum; our hour is marked, and no one can claim a moment of life beyond what fate has predestined." He recognized the inevitable that was slowly closing about him as surely as his enemies had overcome him upon the field of battle.

From the 15th to the 25th of April, 1821, he occupied himself with drawing up his will in which he bequeathed his orders and a specimen of every article in his wardrobe to his son. On the 18th he gave directions for the post mortem examination of his body which he desired held, and he consulted with the priest, Vignali, as to the manner in which he wished his body to be laid out. On the 3rd of May it became evident that the scene was near its close. His friends would have called in still further medical aid, but they dared not, knowing the exile's feelings upon the subject. "Even had he been speechless," said one of them, "we could not have brooked his eye." The last sacraments of the church were now administered. He lingered thenceforward in a delirious stupor. On the 4th the island was swept by a tremendous storm; the 5th was likewise a day of tempest, and about six in the evening, Napoleon, having spoken only the words, "tete d'ar'mee,' died.

In his will Napoleon desired to be buried "on the banks of the Seine, among the French people, whom he had loved so well." But it was not to be for some years; political considerations made it impossible at the time, and so he was buried among some weeping willows beside a fountain in a small velley on the island of St. Helena.

Nineteen years later the body was removed to the massive tomb in the Hotel des Invalides in Paris. The return was in the nature of a triumph rather than a funeral; it was a hero come home to rest. Amid the tattered battle flags of his day of glory, surrounded by the pomp and circumstance which he knew in life and which was denied in his exile and his hour of death, his tomb is the tomb of an emperor. Waster, wrecker, mere adventurer he may have been, and even so the supreme example of ambition of success, an inspiration to mankind. Whatever or however he is named, he was the little Corsican who shook the world.

Man Refuses to Pay for Saving His Life; City Foots the Bill

The city of Rochester, Minn., will pay the bill of a physician for saving a man's life, after the patient had refused to do so. Ed Arnold was picked up in a park there last fall blinded from the effects of drinking liquor, containing wood alcohol. The doctor who attended him informed the city council that Arnold had refused to pay his bill of $10. He said the man would have died without treatment. The council allowed the bill.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

PRESIDENT HARDING discussed with New York financiers international financing and foreign trade promotion plans of vast scope. It was agreed that foreign governments obtaining American loans should be required to expend the proceeds in this country.

Efforts of navy department to prevent depletion of a navy oil reserve by oil companies operating along its boundary have been halted by Secretary of the Interior Fall pending disposition of a private oil claim within the reserve.

By a vote of 59 to 15 the senate confirmed the nomination of David Blair of North Carolina to be commissioner of internal revenue after an all-day fight in secret session.

The recently organized bloc of southern and western senators at a conference unanimously agreed upon a comprehensive plan of legislation for the benefit and relief of agricultural interests.

Representative Tincher of Kansas, in urging the passage of the meat packer control bill in the house, assailed the consent decree entered into between the packers and former Attorney General Palmer.

R. N. Miller, former solicitor of the bureau of internal revenue, favored an increased normal tax on corporations as a substitute for the excess profits tax and opposed the sales tax at the hearing before the senate finance committee.

As a result of the high freight rates, the California Fruit Growers' exchange and the Northwestern Apple growers are combining to launch a gigantic water transportation system which will lay their products down in eastern markets by way of the Panama canal.

Senate adopted the Kenyon amendment prohibiting aliens from holding office in the Virgin islands and making the income tax laws applicable to those islands, but placing the receipts therefrom in the island treasury.

Senate adopted the McLean amendment authorizing the continuance of the submarine construction program to be provided for out of the $90,000,000 carried for the continuance of the 1916 building program.

Senate adopted the LaFollette amendment requiring flying experience of the principal officers assigned to that arm of the naval service.

The merchant marine committee was told by Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, chief of the army transport service, that no private concern could operate the service at less cost than at present. He was testifying at a hearing on a bill by Representative Edmonds, which would authorize the shipping board to use the transport service as a basis for establishing permanent steamship lines.

Whether beer is medicine is to be decided by congress shortly in a spectacular contest between the drys and the wets, which will determine also whether the prohibition lid is to be clamped down as tightly as is desired by the Anti-Saloon league..

Speaker Gillett introduced a resolution for amendment of the federal constitution to prohibit polygamy in the United States. The admendment, it was said, would remedy the situation existing in certain states where local laws do not prevent plural marriages.

The interstate commerce committee ordered a favorable report on the Sweet bill providing for consolidation of various government agencies for the relief of former service men. Under the bill soldier relief agencies would be consolidated in a bureau under the treasury department.

Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific Co. told the investigating committee that the government should aid the railroads to restore their plants to pre-war conditions, not only in physical aspects, but also in earning power through suitable adjustment of income and outgo.

Professor F. R. Fairchild of Yale university, before the finance committee proposed as a part of the tax policy adoption of a constitutional amendment permitting states to tax federal bonds and the federal government to tax state securities.

Appointment to office in the Hawaiian territorial government would be limited to persons having resided there for three years under a bill introduced by Senator New.

John F. Welch, pleading for a removal of the tax on grape juice and other soft drinks, told the finance committee that the business was being ruined by home brew and drinks of cereal origin.

Secretary Davis asked congress for a deficiency appropriation of approximately $1,000,000 to meet expenses of the labor department in regulating immigration.

Conferees on the budget bill reached a full agreement, having provided for the removal of the comptroller general, an official appointed for a term of 15 years by joint resolution of congress which requires the approval of the President.

Senator Lodge introduced a bill to protect the public against fraud by prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation in interstate commerce of misbranded, misrepresented or falsely described articles and to regulate traffic therein.

Notwithstanding supreme court decision in favor of Senator Newberry, Michigan, the senate committee on privileges and elections decided to reopen the case.

Charles A. Braun, brother of Grover C. Bergdoll, denies before the house investigating committee that he ever furnished a dollar to aid the draft slacker to escape.

Senate committee on banking and currency approves the Curtis bill providing for a revolving fund of $50,000,000 of treasury funds to aid federal land banks in extending credit to farmers.

House indicates approval of plans of Secretary of Commerce Hoover for foreing trade promotion work by storing $250,000 to the deficiency appropriation bill after it had been stricken out on a point of order.

Exclusion from the congressional record of a speech by Representative Michaelson (Ill.) asked by Representative Connally (Texas). Speech supported resolution charging U. S. entered war through British propaganda.

Postmaster General Hays abolished the Burleson censorship of the press, declaring that periodicals of public character are entitled to the second class rates if mailable at all.

By a vote of 74 to 0 the senate adopted Senator Borah's amendment to the naval appropriation bill requesting the President to call a conference of the United States, Great Britain and Japan to consider reduction of their naval programs.

Samuel Gompers announces intensive campaign by A. F. of L. to unionize unorganized crafts will start soon.

Samuel Gompers served notice on senate finance committee that sales tax would be followed by indignation meetings throughout the country. With organized labor and the farmers opposed, proponents of a sales tax have lost hope.

Representative Flood offers resolution asking government's "sentiments and policy" on Ambassador Harvey's speech to the English.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Real Cure

When a fellow's knocked out and he
can't get about
And the doctor says, "stay there in
bed,"
When he's all aches and pains and
the blood in his veins
Seems to flow like a fluid of lead,
You may dose him with pills and
with tinctures and squills,
But the cure for a man, after all,
Are the roses of love and the glad
voices of
The good friends who drop in to
call.

Shut him up all alone, and he'll lie
there and groan
In the dusk of his dark, curtained
room,
And his cheeks will grow pale, and
his spirits will fail,
And his face reflect only the
gloom;
Then no powder or pill can restore to
his will
The courage to see the thing
through,
What he needs is the smile of a
friend for awhile
Or the good that a few flowers can
do.

Any doctor will say, if you ask him
today,
That with all of his wisdom and
skill,
Why he'd oft be dismayed were it
not for the aid
Of the friends of the fellow who's
ill.
That nothing he knows has the
power of the rose,
Sent in by a good friend who cares,
To banish the gloom of an invalid's
room
And lighten the pain that he bears.

(Copyright, 1921, by Edgar A. Guest.)

The blackberry is found in almost all parts of the northern hemisphere, but rarely occurs south of the equator.

THE STOWMARKET MYSTERY

By Louis Tracy

(Copyright, 1904, R. F. Fenno Co.)

Continued from Last Week

CHAPTER XXIX.

Margaret's Secret.

At his chambers Brett found Holden awaiting him, with the tidings that Capella had gone to Whitby. The Italian's agents, Messrs. Matchem & Smith, had evidently ferreted out Margaret's whereabouts. Her husband, full of vengeful thoughts and base schemings, hastened after her, rejoicing in the knowledge that her cousins and Miss Layton would also be present.

"As I knew exactly where he was going, and assumed his object to be a domestic quarrel, I did not think it necessary to accompany him until I had first consulted you, sir," said the imperturbable Holden.

"You acted quite rightly. Wait until the little beast returns to London!" exclaimed the barrister, with some degree of warmth.

Capella's conduct reminded him of a spiteful child which deserved a sound spanking. He telegraphed to Hume to inform him of the fiery visitor who might be expected at the hotel that evening.

Oddly enough, Helen, David, and the Rev. Mr. Layton, tempted by a marine excursion to Scarborough and back, left Whitby Harbor on a local steamer at 11 A. M., and were timed to return about 9 P. M. Margaret was not a good sailor, so Robert Hume-Frazer remained with her, the two going for a protracted stroll along the cliffs.

During their walk, the golden influences of the hour unlocked Margaret's heart. She was overwhelmed with the consciousness of the wretched mistakes of her life. She could not help contrasting the manly, gallant, outspoken sailor by her side with the miserable foreigner whom she had espoused under the influence of a genuine but too violent passion. The knowledge that Robert might, under happier conditions, have been her husband was crushing and terrible.

There came to her some half-defined resolve to show her cousin how unworthy she was of his affections. Stopping defiantly at a moment when he casually called her attention to a lovely glimpse of rock-bound sea framed in a deep gorge, she said to him:

"Robert, I have something to tell you. I was on the point of telling Mr. Brett the last time I saw him in London, but he would not permit it. You are my cousin, and ought to know."

"My dear girl," he cried, "why this solemnity? You give me shivers when you speak in that way!"

"Pray listen to me, Robert. This is no matter for jesting. I am your cousin, but only in a sense. In the eyes of the law I am a nameless outcast. My mother was not Alan's mother. I was born before my father married the lady who treated me as her daughter until her death. My mother was an Italian, who died at my birth, and whom my father never married."

Frazer looked at the beautiful woman who addressed these astonishing words to him, and amazement, incredulity, a spasm almost of fear, held him dumb.

"It is too true, Robert. I did not know these things until a few short months ago. Some one, I believe, told my husband the truth soon after our marriage, and it was this discoverey that so changed his feelings towards me. At first I was utterly unable to explain the awful alteration in his attitude. Not until I returned to England and settled down at Beechcroft did I become aware of the facts."

"Surely, Rita, you are romancing?"

"No, there can be no doubt about it. I have seen the proofs."

"Proofs! How can you be certain? Who made these statements to you?"

"I have been blackmailed, bled systematically for large sums of money. At first I was beguiled into a correspondence. My curiosity was aroused by references to my husband and to my father's will. Finally, I received copies of documents which made matters clear even to my bewildered brain. More than that, I was sent a memorandum, written by my father, in which he gave Alan all the particulars, corroborated by extracts from registers, and explaining the reasons which actuated him in framing his will so curiously. We were never closely knit together, as you know. I think now that he regarded me as the living evidence of the folly of his earlier years, and perhaps my sensitive nature was quick to detect this hidden feeling."

"May I ask who blackmailed you?"

Robert's face grew hard and stern. The woman experienced a tumultuous joy as she saw it. She had at least one defender.

"That is the hard part of my story," she murmured, in a voice broken with emotion. "The correspondence took place with a man named Ooma, a person I never even met at that time, and—can you believe it, Robert—within the past few days I have good reason to know that he is the murderer of my brother, the man who endeavored to kill both you and David."

Frazer caught her by the shoulder.

"Rita," he said, "what has come to you? Are you hysterical, or dreaming?"

"Oh, for pity's sake, believe me!" she moaned. "Mr. Brett knows its true. What is worse, he knows that I know it. I cannot bear this terrible secret any longer. I went to this man's house in London the other night, and boldly charged him with the crime. He denied it, but I could see the lie and the fear in his eyes. To avoid a terrible family scandal I came here with you all. But I can bear it no longer. God help me and pity me!"

"He will, Margaret. You have done no wrong that deserves so much suffering."

For a little while there was silence. Frazer was only able to whisper gently and kindly words of consolation. He would have given ten years of his life to have the right to take her in his arms and tell her that, let the world view her conduct as it would, in his eyes she was blameless and lovable.

But this was denied him. She was the wife of another, of one who, instead of shielding and supporting her, was even then engaged in plotting her ruin.

"I nearly went mad," she continued at last, "when I first became acquainted with the truth concerning my parentage. With calmer moments came the reflection that, after all, I was my father's child, the sister of Alan, and entitled morally, if not legally, to succeed to the property. My wealth has not benefited me, Robert, but at least I have tried to do good to others."

"You have, indeed," he said tenderly. "But tell me about this fiend, Ooma. You say you saw him. Then you were in possession of his address?"

"Yes, during the past five months. When Mr. Brett first appeared on the scene, I feared lest he should discover my secret. How could I connect it with the death of my brother? The explanation given to me was that the documents were purloined by a servant years ago. It was not until the attacks on you and Davie, and the chance mention he made of some curious marks in a type-written communication received by Mr. Winter, that a horrible suspicion awoke in my mind. I had received several type-written letters" (Mr. Jiro, it would appear, had not told "evelything" to Brett), "and I compared some of those in London with the description given by Davie. They correspond exactly! Then I resolved to make sure, no matter what the risk to myself, so I went to a place in Kennington the last night we were in town, and there I saw Ooma. Oh, Robert, he is so like you and Davie that at first it seems to be a romance! Only you two look honest and brave, whereas he has the appearance of a demon."

Frazer looked at his watch.

"Brett ought to know all these things at once," he said. "Let us walk back to the hotel and wire him. Perhaps it will be necessary for David and me to return to London immediately."

"Why? You are safe here? Why should you incur further risk?"

He could not help looking at her. A slight color suffused her face. Then he laughed savagely.

"There will be no risk, Rita. Once let me meet Mr. Ooma as man to man and I will teach him a trick or two, if only for your sake. The law will deal with him for Alan's affair. He has an odd name! It has a Japanese ring, yet you say he resembles our family?"

Margaret, of course, could only describe him in general terms. As they returned to the hotel she explained her strange story in greater detail, largely on the lines already known to Brett.

In the office they found a telegram addressed to David, but his cousin opened it, believing it might be from Brett. It was, and read as follows:

"Capella arrives Whitby five o'clock. I know everything he has to tell you. If he becomes offensive, boot him."

Robert did not show the message to his cousin. He gave her its general purport, and added:

"Prepare yourself for an ordeal, but be brave. Perhaps your husband is in the hotel now, as he must have reached here half an hour ago."

He had barely uttered the words when Mrs. Capella's maid approached.

"Mr. Capella is here, madam," she said, "and awaits you in your sitting room."

Margaret became, if possible, a shade whiter.

"What about you, Robert?" she whispered.

"Me! I am going with you. Brett's telegram is my authority."

CHAPTER XXX.

Husband and Wife.

The Italian was glaring out of a window when they entered the room.

He turned instantly, with a waspish ferocity.

"So, madam," he cried, "not content with deceiving me from the first moment we met, you have left your home in company with your lover!"

Margaret looked at Robert beseechingly. The sailor's face was like granite. Only his eyes flashed a warning that Capella might have noted were he less blinded by passion.

"Do not attempt to shield yourself by the presence of others!" screamed Capella. "I know that Miss Layton and her father are here. That is part of the game you play. As for you, Mr. David Hume, or whatever you call yourself, your own record is not so clean that you should endeavor to cloak the misdeeds of others."

The Italian had never before seen Robert to his knowledge. He only met David for a few moments during an angry scene at Beechcroft, when Brett did most of the talking. The mistake he now made was a natural one.

"It does not occur to you," said Robert, in a voice remarkable for its calmness, "that not content with grossly insulting your wife, you are attacking the reputation of a man whom you do not know."

"Pooh!" Capella, in his excitement, snapped his fingers. "You Hume-Frazers are very fond of defending your reputations. A fig for them! You are not worthy to consort with honorable people. I feel assured that when Mr. Layton and his daughter know the truth about you they will decline to associate with you."

Whatever else might be urged against the Italian, he was no coward. Such language might well have led to a fierce attack on him by a man so greatly his superior in physical strength. But Robert sat down, near the door.

"You have some object in coming here today," he said. "What is it?"

Margaret remained standing near the fireplace. Capella produced a bundle of papers.

"I am here," he said, "to unmask the woman who unfortunately bears my name, and at the same time to prevent you from getting Miss Layton to marry you under false pretenses."

"A worthy program!" observed Frazer suavely. "You may attain the second part of your scheme, I admit, but the first seems to be difficult."

"Is it? We shall see!"

Capella flourished his papers and began a passionate avowal of the "treachery" practiced on him in the matter of Margaret's parentage, ending by saying:

"That woman's mother was the affianced bride of my father. She deceived him basely. On his deathbed he made me vow my lifelong hatred of her betrayer and all his descendants. To you, a cold-blooded Englishman, that perhaps means nothing. To me it is sacred, imperishable, dearer than life. And to think that I have been tricked into a marriage with the daughter of the man who was my father's enemy. How mad I was not to make inquiries! What a poor, short-sighted fool! But I will have my revenge! I will expose your accursed race in the courts! I will not rest content until I am free from this snare!"

Margaret would have spoken, but her cousin quickly forestalled her.

"You bring two charges against your wife," Robert said. "The first is that she deceived you before marriage; the second that she is deceiving you now. You contemplate taking divorce proceedings against her?"

"I do."

"But you are lying on both counts. There is no purer or more honorable woman alive today than she who stands here at this moment. You are a mean and despicable hound to endeavor to take advantage of circumstances attending her birth of which she was in profound ignorance."

"She can tell that to a judge," sneered the Italian. "I know better."

Robert rose, his face white with anger.

"Margaret," he said, "you have heard your precious husband's views with regard to you. What do you say?"

She looked from one to the other—no one knows what tumultuous thoughts coursed through her brain in that trying moment—and she answered:

"I am his true and faithful wife, Robert. I have never been otherwise in word or deed."

Capella started, as well he might, when he heard the Christian name of the man who was treating him with such quiet scorn.

"So," he laughed maliciously, "I have again been fooled. You are not David, but—"

Frazer strode towards him, and the words died away on his lips.

"Listen, you blackguard!" he hissed. "Were it not for the presence of your wife I would choke the miserable life out of you. Go! We have done with you! You have unmasked your real character, and I cannot believe that a spark of affection can remain in your wife's heart for you after your ignoble conduct. Go, I tell you! Do your worst. Spit your venom elsewhere than in this hotel. But first let me warn you. If you dare to approach Miss Layton, I cannot promise that my cousin David will treat you as tenderly as I propose to do. He will probably thrash you until you are unconscious. I simply place you outside this room."

He grabbed the Italian by the breast with his right hand, lifted him high in the air, gathered the papers from the table in his left hand, and carried his kicking, cursing, but helpless adversary to the door.

Then he set him down again, opened the door, and remembering Brett's advice, assisted him outside, flinging the documents after him and closing the door.

With impotent rage in his heart, Capella rushed from the hotel and caught the last train to the south. He had not been in Whitby two hours, but he was now embarked upon his vengeful mission, and bitterly resolved to push it to the uttermost extremity.

Margaret had not uttered a sound during the final scene. She stood as one turned to stone. Robert did not dare to speak to her. How could he offer consolation to a woman whose tenderest feelings had been so wantonly outraged?

"Robert," she said at last, "he spoke of getting a divorce. I believe he can do this by Italian law. Here it should be impossible."

"In that case," he said calmly, "you and I will go and live in Italy."

She placed her hands before her face, and burst into a tempest of tears.

"Now, my dear girl," he murmured, "try and forget that pitiful rascal and his threats. You are well rid of him. I will leave you now for a while. In half an hour we will go and listen to the band until dinner. Really, we have had a most enjoyable afternoon."

He went out, placid and smiling, and Margaret sobbed plentifully—until it became necessary to go to her room and remove the traces of her grief. So it may be assumed that her tears were not at all occasioned by grief for the contemplated loss of her ill-chosen mate.

When the others returned from their excursion, Frazer explained to them all that was needful with reference to Capella's visit. Helen was very outspoken in her indignation, and even the rector condemned the Italian's conduct in plain terms.

He warmly approved of the resolution arrived at by Robert and David to return to London next day, and not leave Brett until a definite stage had been reached in the strangely intricate inquiry they were embarked on.

They sat late into the night, discussing the pros and cons of the situation; yet among these five people, fully cognizant as they were of nearly every fact known to the able barrister who had taken charge of their affairs, not one even remotely guessed the pending sequel.

While they were talking and hoping for some favorable outcome, the night express from York was hurrying Capella to a weird conclusion of his efforts to discredit his wife. Had he but known what lay before him he would have left the train at the first station and hastened to Margaret, to grovel at her feet and beg her forgiveness for the foul aspersions cast upon her.

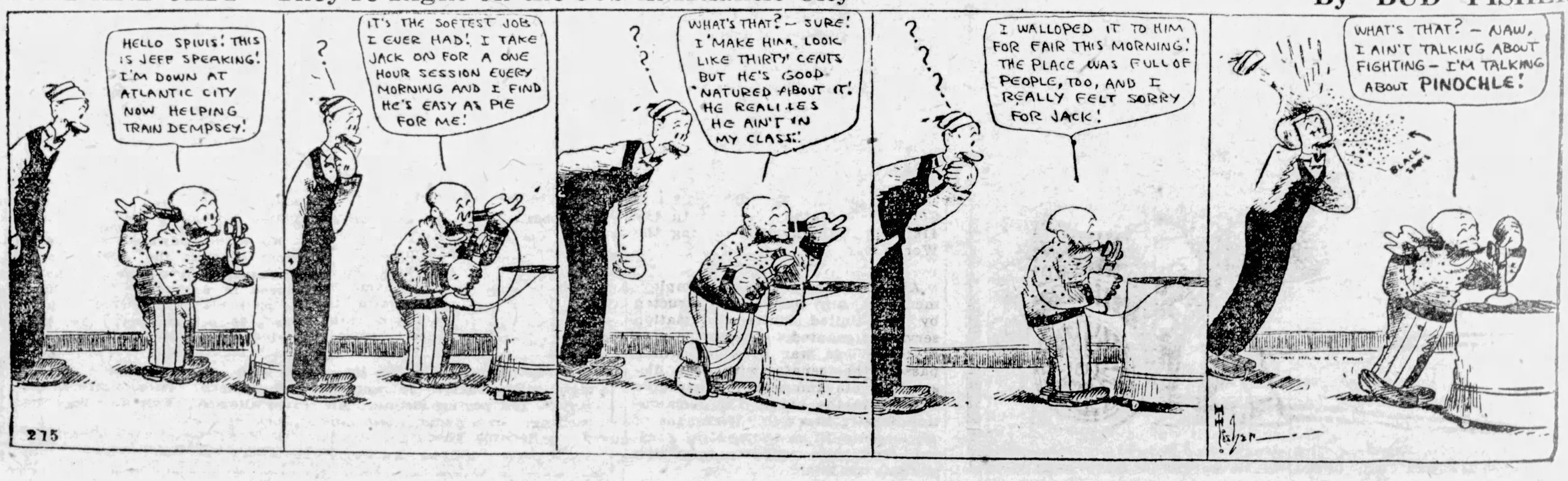
It was too late.

To Be Continued.

Fish nets made from sea grass are both strong and cheap.

MUTT AND JEFF—They're Right on the Job in Atlantic City

By "BUD" FISHER


HELLO SPUDS! THIS IS JEFF SPEAKING! I'M DOWN AT ATLANTIC CITY NOW HELPING TRAIN DEMPSEY!
IT'S THE SOFTEST JOB I EVER HAD! I TAKE JACK ON FOR A ONE HOUR SESSION EVERY MORNING AND I FIND HE'S EASY AS PIE FOR ME!
WHAT'S THAT? — SURE! I MAKE HIM LOOK LIKE THIRTY CENTS BUT HE'S GOOD NATURED ABOUT IT! HE REALIZES HE AIN'T IN MY CLASS!
I WALLOPED IT TO HIM FOR FAIR THIS MORNING! THE PLACE WAS FULL OF PEOPLE, TOO, AND I REALLY FELT SORRY FOR JACK!
WHAT'S THAT? — NAW, I AIN'T TALKING ABOUT FIGHTING — I'M TALKING ABOUT PINOCHLE!
BLACK EYE!
275

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Harding's Cabinet

Will you please print the names of the members of President Harding's cabinet?—W. P. J., Fordtown, Tenn.

The following are the names of the members of President Harding's cabinet: Charles Evans Hughes, New York, secretary of state; Andrew William Mellon, Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; John Wingate Weeks, Massachusetts, secretary of war; Harry M. Daugherty, Ohio, attorney general; Will H. Hays, Indiana, postmaster general; Albert Bacon Fall, New Mexico, secretary of interior; Edwin Denby, Michigan, secretary of navy; Henry Cantwell Wallace, Iowa, secretary of agriculture; Herbert Clark Hoover, California, secretary of commerce; James John Davis, Pennsylvania, secretary of labor.

Amendments

Please tell when the woman's suffrage, income tax and direct election of U. S. senators amendments were adopted. Also give the salaries of representatives and senators.—D. C., Streley, W. Va., and C. G., Rossford, Ohio.

The 16th amendment to the federal constitution, providing for the income tax levy, was proposed and put before the state legislatures by congress on July 12, 1909, during President Taft's administration, and was ratified on Feb. 25, 1913, during Wilson's first term.

The 17th amendment, providing for the election of U. S. senators by direct vote of the people, was proposed by congress on May 16, 1912, and ratified on May 31, 1913, during Wilson's first term.

The 19th amendment giving women equal suffrage was proposed by congress on June 4, 1919, and adopted on August 18, 1920, during Wilson's second term.

The salary of senators and representatives is $7,500 a year.

General Leonard Wood

I would like a short sketch of the life of General Leonard Wood.—R. G. G., Mabel, N. C.

Leonard Wood, major-general of the United States army, was born in Winchester, N. H., on Oct. 9, 1860. He was the son of Charles Jewett and Caroline E. (Hagar) Wood. Wood was educated at Pierce academy in Middleboro, Mass., received the degree of M. D. at Harvard in 1884, and LL.D at Harvard in 1899, Williams in 1902, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1903. He married Louise A. Condit Smith of Washington, on Nov. 18, 1890.

At 26, as medical line officer, he was on the plains with Captain Lawton's expedition fighting Apaches. The same year he was appointed assistant surgeon general of the army. He was the first colonel of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war. Just before the battle of San Juan Hill he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and Colonel Roosevelt became regimental commander. The same year he was made a major general of volunteers and in 1903 was given that rank in the regular army.

In 1899 General Wood was appointed by President McKinley military governor of Cuba. He continued in that office until the island government was transferred in 1902 to the Cuban republic.

From 1903 to 1906, General Wood was governor of Moro Province, Philippine Island. Then for two years he commanded the Philippine division of the regular army. In 1908 he was appointed to command of the regular army department of the east. In 1910 he was special ambassador to the Argentine Republic, but the same year was assigned to duty as chief of staff of the army, with headquarters in Washington. In 1904 he was returned to command of the department of the east, then transferred to command of the department of the south-east.

During the European war he was in command at Camp Funston, Kansas, where thousands of soldiers were given intensive training, but he was not permitted by the Democratic administration to go overseas. It was considered significant, politically, that he was placed in command of the troops at Gary, Ind., during the steel strike, but he maintained order with impartiality and little show of violence, winning commendation of both employers and strikers.

General Wood is author of The Military Obligation of Citizenship.

Miscellaneous

F. C., Rodner, W. Va.—We cannot give you the address you desire.

C. H. H., Everett, Wash.—The government maintains the yacht Mayflower for the use of the President.

M. P., Dupont, Ohio—Ask the postmaster of your town for the information you want. We do not answer questions by mail.

O. H. B., Tipton, W. Va.—The center of population of the United States is located in Indiana according to the latest census report, near the former center of population.

Detachable Eyelashes Now Take Their Place on Milady's Boudoir

Eyelashes have become salable articles. The dressing table in milady's boudoir may now have in readiness artificial lashes that paste on right over the regular ones.

This innovation was on display in New York at the American Ladies' Hairdressing association exhibition.

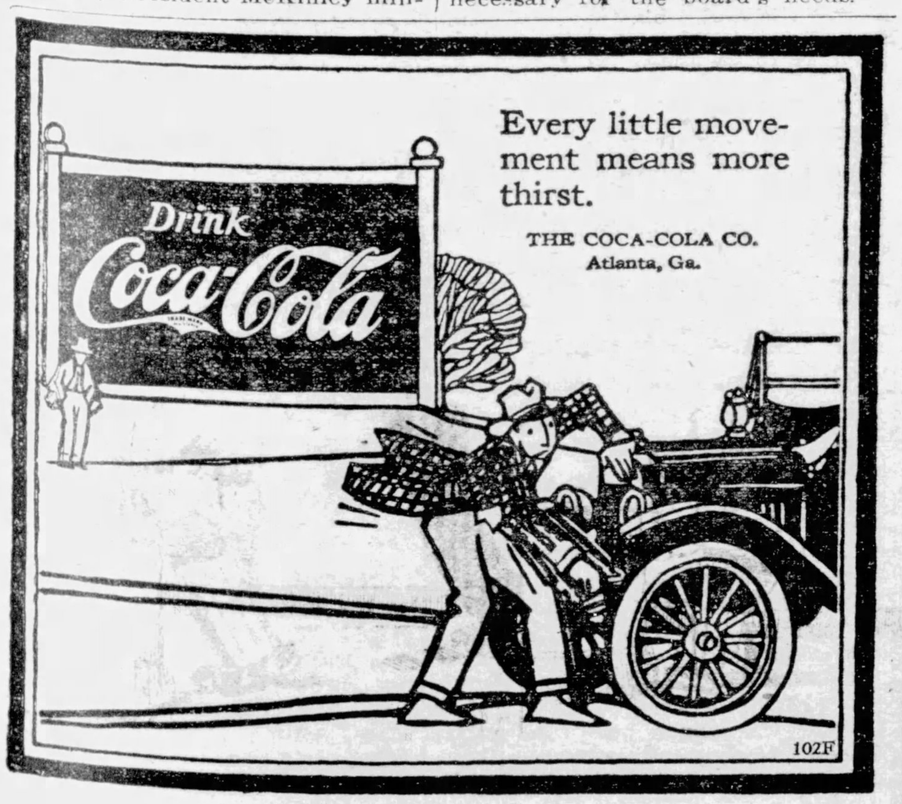
Other nature savers included a half bobbed wig to cover old fashioned long hair, thus relieving the necessity of cutting it.

A parable in moving picture form was shown, demonstrating how a wife who had lost her husband's affection regained it by rejuvenating her rose petal cheeks.

SURPLUS TANK STEAMERS IN U. S. FLEET TO BE SOLD

Bids for the purchase of 20 steel and eight concrete tankers will be opened on June 10, the shipping board announces. The steel tankers range from 1,200 to 8,981 dead weight tons, and the concrete ships from 5,298 to 7,500 dead weight tons. Most of the vessels offered for sale are now tied up at Mobile, Ala., or New Orleans.

The 28 tankers are approximately one-third of the merchant marine tanker fleet and represent the surplus government tanker tonnage, board officials explain. Because of the depression in the shipping situation most of them are not in operation. The 60 or more tankers which will comprise the permanent fleet are regarded as the maximum necessary for the board's needs.



American Legion News and Views

BY THE appointment of General Pershing as chief of staff, Secretary of War Weeks is generally believed to have made the best move possible toward removing factional feelings now existing in the army.

There is no doubt there has been a great deal of feeling among various factions of the army, particularly between the officers who served overseas and those on duty at home during the war. This has been growing of late and it is understood much influence has been brought to bear on Secretary Weeks to appoint this or that officer to the place given General Pershing. By appointing the highest ranking officer of the army to the position it is believed Secretary Weeks has named the man satisfactory to all factions and under whom everyone will work in harmony.

The members of the New England draft board who recently came to the conclusion that they were deserving of Distinguished Service Medals may as well come to the conclusion now that they will never get them.

Secretary of War Weeks, upon whose recommendations the President awards all D. S. C.'s and D. S. M.'s, declared recently that he will not recommend to the President the conferring of either of these decorations on civilians.

"The value of medals of this character must be based entirely on the high quality of the service rendered," said Secretary Weeks. "If, for any reason, that quality is lowered, it depreciates their value perhaps to a point where they would not be prized by anyone."

"Personally, I am not in favor of giving either a Distinguished Service Cross or Distinguished Service Medal to those who are not a part of the army. If civilians are to be recognized, as well as they may be, it should be done in some other way. Therefore, I shall not recommend to the President the conferring of either of these medals on civilians."

Ex-marines of Massachusetts will celebrate the third anniversary of the capture of Belleau Wood with a big athletic tournament and pageant in the Harvard stadium, June 18. Colonel George Van Orden, commandant at the Boston navy yard, is the chairman of the Belleau Wood Day celebration, which will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Marine Corps association. Several thousand people will take part in the pageant, which will represent the various countries where the marines have served or are now serving. The athletic features will be under the auspices of the A. A. U. A parade will be the beginning of the day's festivities. The proceeds of the celebration will be devoted to establishing a marine memorial club house in Boston.

If any of you vets contemplate touring Europe in the near future, instruct your valet to leave your old O. D. uniform at home. The secretary of war has requested the state department to instruct its diplomatic and consular representatives in Europe to relieve of his passport any American found wearing the U. S. army uniform who cannot produce evidence that he is on the active or retired list of the regular army.

Thus far, Colonel Charles R. Forbes, new director of the bureau of war risk insurance, has confined his activities chiefly to cutting down the staff of the bureau and getting his new plan of organization into working order.

The resignations of several division chiefs have been accepted and no successors have been named for them. According to Colonel Forbes successors will not be named for these men, but their divisions will be combined with others in order to cut down the salary account.

Only one new division chief has been appointed. He is Colonel Carlos Penington of Spokane, Wash., who succeeds Franklin Townsend, Jr., as chief of the insurance division. Colonel Penington served with the 41st and 77th divisions during the World war.

Absolute preference of employment on any projects constructed by the United States reclamation service is granted to ex-service men of the World war by a bill which passed the senate without a dissenting vote and which is expected to pass in the house. The reclamation service has a small amount of work going on in the west at present, and will probably have new projects from time to time

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

IS IT any wonder that 9700 has her head in the clouds? She looks wistful but she is only wishing that someone would come along who would appreciate the trim neatness of her gingham frock. It is red barred material surely, since red is such a fad these days and because the belt will just have to be red patent leather even though it is so coyly trying to hide underneath those gathers.

The jabot with its frill of lace circling round her youthful neck is really deceiving us because though it appears to open, it does not open at all for Miss 9700 has discovered the joy of the slip-on frock.

Miss 9961 is all ready for a shopping trip in her tailored wash suit. If the suit looks like a checker board, the vest will be plain of course, but if the suit be plain the vest will surprise us by boldly selecting colored gingham or diaphanous organdie or if it is aristocratic enough to be called a gilet it will be made of strips of cream colored embroidered batiste and real lace. Filet is still generally used and when combined with Point de Venice, Irish and real Val an unquestionable air of elegance is established.

Hats were never so alluring—small hats for motoring and shopping such as 9961 wears with the soft material arranged so professionally and balanced with the fluffy pompon; stiff tailored gingham sailors to match the material in suit or dress; organdie hats with hemstitched or trimmed with wreaths of organdie flowers. The sashes are "pocket editions" of the big ones and have smaller patterns of the same designs which are either decorated gracefully with sprays of vari-colored buds and leaves or with more conventional designs of brilliant motives.

The organdie flowers may be a clever imitation of sweet peas, morning glories or rose buds. They are most ingenious and not as perishable as their delicate beauty insinuates.

Large garden hats are so inexpensive that several may be purchased without the pangs of extravagance—that is if one has discovered the thrill of trimming one's own hat. Water-lilies rest as peacefully on a straw brim as on their cool lily pads. Luscious green grapes manage to exist without being devoured when clinging to a green hat and a whole bed full of lilies-of-the-valley think nothing of bobbing their chaste bells near a shiny black crown.

Miss 8813 wishes she had a hat on now because she knows she wears them well—and now that we have centered our attention on her she is so self-conscious that she is trying to resist the temptation of putting her hands in her pockets. She knows also that she is attractively garbed.

No. 9700—Ladies' and Misses' One-Piece Dress—A very becoming design for a simple gingham frock is illustrated, and is very easy to make, since the sleeves are cut in kimono style. It hangs in one piece from the shoulders and has fulness at the sides. Sizes 16 years, 36 and 40 bust. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards 36-inch material, with 2 yards plaiting and ⅛ yard 22-inch contrasting.

No. 9961 — Ladies' and Misses' Sweater Coat—One may have a very smart sport suit by combining this jaunty coat of checked wool velours with a plaited skirt of the same material. A vest of white satin, tricolette or jersy, and a black leather belt are finishing touches that add to the attractiveness of the style. Sizes 16 years, 36 to 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yard 12-inch for vest.

No. 9526—Lady's Box-Plaited Skirt—Cut in sizes 26 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 3½ yards 36-inch or 2⅝ yards 44-inch material. To wear with the coat shown or as a separate skirt, this plaited model in any one of the new spring plaids will prove very practical.

No. 8813—Lady's House Dress—The front gore of the skirt is cleverly arranged to form pockets. The waist closes in surplice effect. Sizes 36 to 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 5 yards 36-inch material, with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

OUR PEACE PAGE

LAMP-LIGHT

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

AT DUSK WHEN darkness settles over our homes we light our lamps, whatever kind they may be, probably with little thought of the significance of this custom. There is romance in this everyday habit and we can make it quite a ceremony if we reflect as we kindle the light, over the meaning of this flame through all the ages.

In the old days the ancients used the torch, for man has always craved light and when they found by accident that oil burned brighter than wood, crude vessels were made of terra cotta into which oil could be poured. The Greeks, loving beauty, soon formed a shapely vessel with a spout and handle and ornamented it with decoration taken from mythology or legend. Animal heads or sometimes whole scenes of the chase were gracefully formed on the exteriors.

The lamp became a symbol of wisdom—for each bit of knowledge gained gives more light with which to investigate the darkness that we have always before us. It was not only a symbol of wisdom but often referred to as a sacred emblem and in the temples hanging from chains and burning day and night were bowl-shaped lamps of bronze or gold.

Later when lamp chimneys were used in order to make a brighter light, the ornamental beauty was diminished but many a happy family has spent an evening around a table on which burned the kerosene lamp. Many of us who live in the country use them now. Surely they give forth a welcoming glow to the passerby who must be tempted to join the family circle.

Like guiding stars are the cheerful street lamps dotted along the roads of a small town—on stormy nights suggestive of a London fog, they glimmer through the heavy atmosphere very much as a splendid thought helps us through some mental confusion. Many a life has been saved because of the red lantern at the torn-up cross road. The more we study the lives of others the easier it is for us to recognize the danger signals when we come to the cross roads in our own lives.

How festive is the Japanese lantern with its message of gayety and its intimation of quaint and picturesque scenes in the Orient. Far different, yet equally interesting is the dignity of the Cathedral candle burning at the altar for the June bride.

Now that electricity is in common use the possibilities of combining utility with beauty are unlimited. Aunt Martha was motoring in Canada one summer and being interested as you all know in things by the wayside and off the beaten path, had her attention called to an antique shop. She went inside and there by the door in the midst of pewter, mirrors, clocks and chairs sat the dearest little old English woman reading a thumb-worn copy of "Wee Wifey." On a dust covered sideboard stood two pitchers of such form and texture that they caused a gasp of delight—tall slender hand carved alabaster—its luster pure with its peculiar transparency. Aunt Martha took hold of one of the carved handles so as to examine the workmanship more closely—when to her horror the pitcher fell apart. This necessitated their purchase which has never been regretted. They had graced the mantel of a wealthy bachelor's home in Quebec. He had no relatives, so when he died his worldly goods fell into the hands of the little old lady in the antique shop. The handles have been removed now and the pitchers carefully wired and mounted on bronze bases—a pair of more gorgeous lamps would be difficult to find.

Many people are comfortably enjoying the subdued light shining through the parchment shades, real or imitation, which are used so extensively in homes today, without a thought that it is a symbol of knowledge, as parchment was used as long ago as 1500 B. C. and on these rolls of skin has been inscribed the literature of the centuries.

Education helps us to brighten the dark corners of the world—the more we learn the more we can help others. June, the time of commencement is a good time to think of the lesson of the lamp. Many of our readers have suggested the study of the Bible. It is the finest teacher we can find—"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path."

Our lamps should be simple and beautiful as our knowledge should be clear and truthful so that finally we will no longer need them for "there shall be no night there."

Mixing With Martha

Date Bars.

One cupful sugar, three eggs, one cupful chopped English walnut meats, one pound dates, one cupful flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, few grains salt. Beat egg yolks, combine with sugar, and stir till creamy. Mix together the flour, baking powder and salt; add the nuts and the dates, stoned and quartered; beat the egg whites stiff and add alternately with the flour mixture to the yolks and sugar. Bake in a sheet in a small dripping pan about thirty minutes in a moderate oven. Remove from the pan, cut into bars, and roll in powdered sugar, or ice with orange or chocolate frosting and decorate with nut meats and stoned dates.

Our Correspondents

We wish to thank Mr. D. M. Pressnall of Arlington, Ind., for his kind help with the Poets' Corner. Also for the precious gift of his recipe for keeping young at 67. He says he owes it to his love of music—singing and playing the organ and his delight in going to the House of God. He is still corresponding with his old school teacher who taught him 52 years ago.

The daughter of Mrs. Bettie S. Webb, Rapps Mill, Va., very thoughtfully speaks for her crippled motner, who would enjoy receiving cards from the boys and girls. She is 51 years old herself and she and her brother take care of their mother, raise fowls, make butter and have many flowers which they send to the sick and to the cemetery.

Mrs. Susan E. Causey, Sharer, Ky., is 75 years old and has been a cripple for 10 years. She has read The Blade since 1888 and tells us that it would make her happy to receive cards.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Though losses and crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's wit there ye'll get there
Ye'll find nae other where.
—Robert Burns.

A LOYAL READER.

I received a letter from The Blade asking me to assist in raising 200,000 more subscribers in 60 days, so I think we should all help to get the required number. I have already sent in six new ones and will do my best for more. I have been raising clubs for several years in my own vicinity near home and this winter I have placed a copy in almost every family in our immediate neighborhood. One thing I have observed, almost everyone who has ever taken The Blade speaks its praise and wants it again. Some tell me they want it as long as they live, as it has something for every man, woman and child and teaches nothing but good moral and religious news and uplifting advice of all kinds, so I think we should work for the benefit of our community by circulating it as much as possible. There are some families that take no papers nor have a reliable timepiece in their homes, and seem to be content to know the dollars are coming in. They do not even take pride in educating their children. I think we should try to keep up with the times and teach out children that we have a good government and teach good politics and good Bible religion, and good mothers should teach their girls to cook, wash, sweep and make themselves useful and in after life if they are so situated they do not have to do such things, they will at least know how to control a household, and all these things are taught and encouraged by The Blade. I think our people have more reason now to read than ever before, as so many false doctrines are abroad in our land. The American republic is going to have some mighty big questions to settle within the next four years, questions that involve the peace and happiness of our nation. The agricultural and industrial prosperity of the nation is at stake. Reconstruction under the new administration will be of vital interest to the people of the United States and the welfare of humanity is certainly at stake and The Blade will keep its readers all posted on these important matters. So I insist The Blade should be in every well regulated family. I hope this second effort of mine will not find its way into the waste basket I hear of so often. I will not tell my age, nor my height, nor the color of my hair, but my name is—T. M. Baker of Morgantown, W. Va.

ANOTHER ANSWERS ROLL

I was glad to hear the roll call for "Ye old tyme Merry-Go-Rounders," for I am one of them, and was pleased to know I am not forgotten though I have not written for many a year. I wrote my first letter for the "column" in '97, when I was a boy still in my 'teens, and have pleasant memories of the jolly discussions, serial story and correspondence with some of the best of boys and girls who were our charter members. I would like to extend the roll call to "Pussy," "Forest Nuley," "Make Haste," "Peter's Housekeeper," "Jimmie Long," "John, Jr.," "Lena Rivers," "Calhounter" and "Hoosieroon," who were left out in the lists of "N. E. Girl," and "Bonnie B." I have read The Blade since I was 10 years old and always admired the editor's stand for Americanism and good citizenship. I believe that President Harding and his most efficient cabinet will soon devise means to get our country back to normal living and give every citizen a square deal. America first, is always a good motto. The duty that lies nearest is generally the one we fail to see and do, yet is the one that most needs doing. This applies to individuals or nations. The scales of God's justice never lose their adjustment. Life's problems work out for the correct answer. Let us hear from more of the old members of 20 years ago. Best wishes to everyone. —Hoosier Puer Poeta. (Indiana.)

TENNESSEE'S "BLESSINGS."

I hail from the great valley of East Tennessee, living 14 miles from the nearest railroad and think our country the El Dorado. By some called the Switzerland of America and—by some—the reverse. But if it had not been previously been said by a great scientist that the original Garden of Eden was in the state of Ohio, I would say that it was in sunny Tennessee. We have wooded hills and wonderful valleys. We have creeks and rivers and tin flivvers for transportation and raise most everything necessary for the comfort and welfare of man. Since the auto has made its apeparance we are no longer isolated and have no fear of being ostracized. We have the Dixie and Lee highways and every county is making better raods. We have iron and coal in abundance and gold and silver have been mined here. The copper and lead mines at Ducktown are widely known. A plant in Maryville manufactures aluminum wares and less than a month ago an oil well was sunk in the great Sweetwater valley that bids fair to equal those of Texas. Recently a stone wall was unearthed in Bradley county that is about to prove the last earthly residence of the two last tribes of Israel. There are a number of other interesting mounds, possibly of great historical significance. With the exception of a few tropical fruits, if Tennessee is not the first and original Eden it is very nearly O. K| anyway. I will describe myself. Five feet, nine inches tall, light hair, gray eyes, fair when not tanned as brown as an Indian, weigh more than 150 pounds—yes, considerably more, was 19 years old April 19, 1900. Have I a twin anywhere? If so, please write to the Peace page. About paint and powder, low necked dresses, high heels, etc., be temperate and they are O. K. Be very temperate with booze, for sometimes it refuses to be temperate. Remember the peaceful Indian spoked his pipe—I do not—but let's not go after the gnat and forget the camel, for fear we get the camel all unaware. Among other blessings we have the birds, so many kinds I will not try to name them and possibly could not. They are numbered among our friends and treated accordingly. Come on, now, everybody, and boost your own particular place of residence, count your blessings as it were, and see what a good old world we have after all. —Aunt Sallie Ann from Waydown in Tennessee.

The Best Firm

A pretty good firm is Watche & Waite,
And still another is Attit, Early & Layte;
And still another is Doo & Dareit;
But the best is probably Grinn & Barrel

The POETS' CORNER

Jim Bludsoe

By John Hay.

Well no. I can't tell whar he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you an' me.
Whar have you been for the last three years
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jim Bludsoe passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-Under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike.
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward man in a row,
But he never flunked and he never lied—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had—
To treat his engine well,
Never be passed on the river,
To mind the pilot's bell,
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire—
A thousand times he swore
He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank
'Till the last galoot was ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip
And her day came at last—
The Movastan was a better boat,
But the Belle she wouldn't be passed.
And so she come tearin' along that night,
The oldest craft in the line,
With a nigger squat on her safety valve
And her furnace crammed rosin and pine.

The fire bust out as she cleared the bar
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cussin' but Jim yelled out,
Over all the infernal roar,
"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore."

Through the hot black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludsoe's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness
And knowed he would keep his word.
And sure's you're born they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell—
And Bludsoe's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He weren't na saint—but at jedgment
I'd run my chance with Jim,
'Longside some pious gentlemen
As wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty—a dead-sure thing—
An' went for it thar and then,
And Christ ain't a-goin' to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

In School Days

By John Greenleaf Whittier.

Still sits the school house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sumacks grow,
And blackberry vines are running.

Within, the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official;
The warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial.

The charcoal frescoes on its walls,
Its doors worn sill betraying
The feet that creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to playing!

Long years ago a winter sun
Shone over it at setting,
Lit up its western window panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls,
And brown eyes full of grieving,
Of one who still her steps delayed,
When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy,
Her childish favor singled;
His cap pulled low upon his face,
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet, the snow,
To right and left he lingered,
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eyes
And felt her soft hands light caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell,
"Because, you see, I love you."

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing.
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss
Like her—because they love him.

Snails Aid Aviator

It is reported that a French aviator placed on the upper plane of his airplane nearly 90 pounds of snails because a snail always crawls to the highest part of an inclined plain; 60 pounds were of the very large variety, while 30 pounds were of a smaller and faster moving kind. After rising to a height of 1,500 feet he was able to take his hands off the controls for the remainder of the flight which lasted two hours. The snails moved together in a mass toward the upper part and maintained the equilibrium whenever the plane dipped sideways or longitudinally

The Bridge

By Henry W. Longfellow.

I stood on the bridge at midnight
As the clocks were striking the hour,
And the moon rose o'er the city,
Behind the dark church-tower.

I saw her bright reflection
In the waters under me,
Like a golden goblet falling
And sinking into the sea.

And far in the hazy distance
Of that lovely night in June,
The blaze of the flaming furnace
Gleamed redder than the moon.

Among the long, black rafters,
The wavering shadows lay,
And the current that came from the ocean
Seemed to lift and bear them away.

As, sweeping and eddying through them,
Rose the belated tide,
And, streaming into the moonlight,
The seaweed floated wide.

And like those waters rushing
Among the wooden piers,
A flood of thoughts came o'er me
That filled my eyes with tears.

How often, O how often,
In the days that had gone by
I had stood on that bridge at midnight
And gazed on that wave and sky!

How often, O how often,
I had wished that the ebbing tide
Would bear me away on its bosom
O'er the ocean wild and wide!

For my heart was hot and restless,
And my life was full of care,
And the burden laid upon me
Seemed greater than I could bear.

But now it has fallen from me,
It is buried in the sea;
And only the sorrow of others
Throws its shadows over me.

Yet whenever I cross the river
On its bridge with wooden piers,
Like the odor of brine from the ocean
Comes the thought of other years.

And I think how many thousands
Of care-encumbered men,
Each bearing his burden of sorrow,
Have crossed the bridge since then.

I see the long procession
Still passing to and fro,
The young heart hot and restless,
And the old subdued and slow!

And forever and forever,
As long as the river flows,
As long as the heart has passions,
As long as life has woes.

The moon and its broken reflection
And its shadows shall appear,
As the symbol of love in heaven,
And its wavering image here.

The Birdies' Ball

Spring once said to the nightingale,
I mean to give you birds a ball;
Pray, ma'am, ask the birdies all,
The birds and birdies great and small.

Soon they came from bush and tree,
Singing sweet their songs of glee;
Each one fresh from his cozy nest,
Each one dressed in his Sunday best.

The woodpecker came from his hole in the tree,
Presented his bill to the company;
Berries ripe and cherries red.
'Tis a very large bill so the birdies said.

The wren and the cuckoo danced for life,
The raven walked with the yellow bird's wife;
The awkward owl and the bashful jay
Wished each other a very good day.

They danced all day, till the sun was low,
'Till the mother birds prepared to go;
Then one and all both great and small,
Flew home to their nests from the birdies' ball.

The Flag Goes By

By Henry Holcomb Bennett.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky;
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more that the flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and save the state;
Weary marches and sinking ships,
Cheers of victory on dying lips.

Days of plenty and years of peace,
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation great and strong,
To ward her people from foreign wrong!
Pride and glory and honor—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by.

Readers have requested the following poems for publication on the Peace Page: The Flying Cloud, The Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, Pearl Bryon, Bill Tirl, Casey Jones, The Old Arm Chair, The Old Man's Clock, Sixty Years Ago, Roger and I, Nasby's Lament, Nora Malone, The Lily of the West, The Two Villages and Nothing to Wear.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 5 Is, "Making the Nation Christian."—Ps. 33:12; Prov. 14:34; Romans 13:1-10.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

THERE is a statecraft which goes beyond politics and diplomacy, and deals with the springs of life. In Russia the Bolshevik leaders have shown this super-statesmanship by attempting to abolish religion. From their standpoint, this course is both right and necessary. Otherwise they cannot succeed in their big program. They see clearly that it is simply impossible for Russia to remain at one and the same time both Christian and Bolshevik. The two teachings are not only mutually antagonistic, but also mutually exterminative. If Russia turns again wholeheartedly to the church, she will inevitably cast out Bolshevism; if, on the other hand, Russia accepts the original program of Bolshevism as a national policy, then not only the Orthodox church, but also Christianity, will be driven from the borders of what once was called "Holy Russia."

William T. Ellis

For the foundation of Bolshevism is hate, and the foundation of the church is love.

If public men and Christian leaders watched a little more closely what is going on in Russia, there would at once be a decided effect upon the life of this western world. For in bloody red letters, huge and staring, it is written across Russia that the salvation of a nation is its Christian faith; and that the destruction of a nation is the enthronement of selfishness, class or individual. As was said long ago, in the words of our lesson text, "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people." Again, "Blessed is the nation whose God is Jehovah."

Waking Up to Realities.

Again and again attention has been called to the Providential timeliness of these International lessons studied by upwards of twenty million persons in North America, and by thirty million throughout the world. In the present crisis, with patriotism being attacked in every land, and with the entire conception and basis of national life being challenged by audacious and arrogant radicalism, it is of grave and welcome significance that we should have this lesson upon the nation. With the subject being discussed in every city and hamlet on the continent; with countless sermons and addresses being delivered upon it; and hundreds of articles written upon it, there are bound to be started currents of thought that may have consequences beyond all calculation. Only God can know the results of one week's Sunday school study.

In and out of the Christian church, thoughtful persons are waking up to the practical relation between religious teaching and the state of the nation. No alert person nowadays is so foolish as to assume that what engages the Sunday schools is merely "pious talk." On the contrary, it is being freshly understood that popular ideals are being shaped and fixed thereby; for the Sunday school goes down to the very springs of character. If the thinking of our land is to be stabilized, in this time of uncertainties, the agency of the Sunday school must be utilized.

There is no need of new organizations to preserve our united life from the ravages of godless radicalism. The churches and their agencies, the Sunday school in particular, are adequate for the task, if given the right support and cooperation. They go right down to bedrock, and build up from the bottom a structure of Christian character. And Christian character is what made this western world great in the beginning, and it is what will save it in the end.

Here let us call in witnesses. There is no need to go to the bookshelf to find quotations from historians and philosophers of all ages to prove that the strength of a state is the faith of its people. One recent and entirely pertinent document will suffice—an utterance that is not as well known as it should be. It is addressed "To our fellow citizens of the British empire," and it is signed by all the premiers of the British dominions. The document will bear reading, in connection with this lesson, in every Sunday school in the world:

"THE WAR, in shaking the very foundations of ordered civilization, has driven thoughtful men to examine the bases of national and international life.

"It has become clear today, both through the arbitrament of war and through the tests of rebuilding a life of peace, that neither education, science, diplomacy nor commercial prosperity, when allied with a belief in material force as the ultimate power, are real foundations for the ordered development of the world's life. These things are in themselves simply the tools of the spirit that handles them. . . . .

"And the spirit of goodwill among men rests on spiritual forces; the hope of a 'brotherhood of humanity' reposes on the deeper spiritual fact of the 'Fatherhood of God.' In the recognition of the fact of that Fatherhood and of the Divine purpose for the world which are central to the message of Christianity, we shall discover the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of an ordered and harmonious life for all men. That recognition cannot be imposed by government.

"It can only come as an act of free consent on the part of individual men everywhere.

"Responsible as we are in our separate spheres for a share in the guidance of the British empire as it faces the problems of the future, we believe that in the acceptance of these spiritual principles lies the sure basis of world peace. We would therefore commend to our fellow citizens the necessity that men of good will, who are everywhere reviewing their personal responsibilities in relation to the reconstruction of civilization, should consider also the eternal validity and truth of those spiritual forces which are in fact the one hope for a permanent foundation for world peace."

Signed: R. L. Borden, Canada; D. Lloyd George, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; W. H. Hughes, Australia; Louis Botha, South Africa; R. A. Squires, Newfoundland; W. F. Massey, New Zealand.

A Call to Patriots.

It is not yet generally known that both the World's Sunday School association and the International Sunday School association have appointed committees to seek the cooperation of the daily newspapers in safeguarding the historic ideals of our national life against the insidious propaganda of Bolshevism. Thus public interest, and all other available forces, are to be brought to bear to intensify the teaching of Christian patriotism. The elaborate machinery of Sunday school organization, which runs down to almost every community, will be utilized to quicken public solicitude for the character of the teaching that is going into the making of our citizens. This is a new sort of civic-religious revival, and the effects may be far-reaching.

Obviously, the reason for all this special solicitude and activity at the present time is the fear lest either radicalism or reaction sweep the public mind off into extremes of un-Christian bitterness and unbrotherliness. We do not want either the "reds" or the "blacks" to dominate our country; we want the teachings and spirit of Jesus, the only adequate Leader for the new time, to be dominant.

Always the Bible has made good citizens. There never was a "red terror" among people who had the Book; and there never will be. Changes in the social order will come—have come and are coming—but so long as they are changes in fulfillment of Holy Writ they will bring blessing and not bane to everybody. The Scripture-impregnated men and women who first fixed the character of this new land are our warrant for calling upon all patriots to help us get back to the faith of our fathers in things of the nation as well as in the things of the individual life.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Short and Sweet

"What's in a name," especially when one has so many? Honey Girl's sweetness has attracted so many admirers that she must have renamed herself "Violet" for sheer modesty. Here is the confession, but we love her just the same even though she has been teasing us. We notice that some of the M. G. R. readers express a desire to hear from or send messages to "Violet" of Va. and "Honey Girl." Now let me whisper a secret, "Violet" and "Honey Girl" is one and the same. (Rather sweet names for a spinster don't you think?) For fear I am going to get a scolding, I will withhold my name, but a letter addressed to "Woolwine, Va., R. F. D. 1, Box 31" will reach me. How many can guess my name? I have been among you all with my real name several times, but received so many letters and cards I could not answer them. But I will promise to answer all who send a stamp—you see there is only one of me and many of you all. Thanks to everybody who has spoken words of commendation about my letters."

Listen to the mocking bird singsinging to our Dixieland cousin "Sonora" as she writes to us. Maybe the song is inspiring Sonora. She wants us to discuss the Bible stories and wonders if we all know about the starving people in China. She suggests that we all read Matthew 15.

Anne of Green Gables comes to the rescue and sends the recipe for apple-sauce cake. King Phillip, you should have been with Anne the day she read your letter in the Blade, for that very day she made one of those cakes and um-um-um, it was good. Bachelor Billy and Pansy of North Carolina, look out, for Anne has a new camera and is going to travel all the way from her Pine State to get pictures and you are her special favorites. We all thank Anne for the following recipe: APPLE-SAUCE CAKE—1 cup sugar, ¼ cup butter, 1 cup unsweetened apple sauce, 1 teaspoon baking soda, 1½ cups flour (sifted), pinch of salt, 1 cup of raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Cream the butter, add ½ of the sugar, add remainder of sugar to apple sauce. Then add to the first mixture. Sift the dry ingredients and add them. Stir in the raisins last. Bake ¾ hour in a moderate oven.

Miss Humpty Dumpty before you take a fall—do please write to E. Z. Mark, who has speedily sent his address to you: "Robert R. Voress, R. D. 1, Box 26, Sidney, Ohio."

We hope Miss Luella Irene Hill will be equally prompt for Rameses 2, Rural Retreat, R. 1, Box 39, Virginia wants to hear from her personally.

Somebody else wants some letters all her own—Sago Lily of the Prairie State after getting a seat between Sib of the Mountains and Prairie Rose, thinks she would feel more comfy if she knew their real names and addresses.

June Rosebug from Ohio clings to this page but she is the kind that is harmless so we won't shake her off. Is it possible that little rosebug could have the blues in the midst of all the sweet scented rose petals—maybe so, because she insists that King Philip's letters drove them away. She's a queer bug because she takes sides just like a real person and wants Badger to know that she agrees with him on the baseball question.

Millie of Ohio, do you see that paragraph up there about another dear cousin from Ohio? Millie missed her Buckeye cousins so we are slipping her right here where she will feel at home and we are glad to extend her good wishes to Buckeye Bachelor, Lavant Owen, Johnny Funnyman and Bachelor Billy.

Ikey of W. Va. wants to have a chat with Old Crank because he thinks that there is nothing like athletics of all kinds. Baseball, football, basket ball, he thinks build up a much, stronger, healthier and evenly developed body than can possibly be obtained from any form of manual labor, and he also thinks that a strong healthy body goes far toward success and happiness. Old Crank, it is your turn to say something for it takes at least two for a chat and you seem to be the chosen one.

Every week the Short and Sweet column has paragraphs left over waiting patiently for the next issue, so don't be alarmed if you do not find your message—it is probably on the way in and will surely get there if it does not tire, and drop by the wayside (in old Mr. W. B.)

BOYS AND GIRLS

I think the pale blue clouds of May
Drop down and turn to flowers.
—Thomas B. Aldridge.

Just Invite Us.

Move over and give another West Virginia lad a seat for a few minutes. I want a seat among the other boys and girls from dear old W. Va. I was reading The Blade last night, the first one I have read for over a year, so after reading some very interesting topics, also the interesting letters from different states, I came to the conclusion to try my hand at letter writing. I wrote two letters to the Peace Page of the dear old Blade over a year ago. One of them was printed and I guess the other went into Aunt Martha's waste basket. Blade cousins I hope you won't be without the Blade—even one copy, for after reading it for several years, then losing it you will surely be lost, as I was. I have taught two terms of school but do not like teaching. I have been working for an engineering company for over a year and like the outdoor life much beter than indoors. We have a camp, five tents in all; one we use for a kitchen, another for a dining room, one real large tent for our horses, the fourth one for the men we have employed and last comes a smaller one that we use for the office, this is where I stay. Camp life is sure a grand life. Boys and girls from various places visit our camp and take dinner with us nearly every Sunday. How many Blade cousins would enjoy camp life? I am not only fond of camp life but fond of all out-door sports. What has become of Lorene Johnson from Alma, Ill.? I have never heard her name mentioned for several months, in fact I have not seen one of her letters for over a year. Some one was asking what had become of Fred Sleath. I could tell you but I won't just now. I am well acquainted with him. Fred and I were both brought up in dear old Roane Co., W. Va. I gave The Blade cousins a description of myself long ago, but since that time some new cousins have joined the merry group so I may as well give another description of myself. So here it goes: I am 5 ft. 6 in. tall, weigh 155 lbs., have dark brown hair, brown eyes, fair complexion and will be 20 years old the 17th of July. Have I a twin? If I have any twins would like to hear from them. I have stayed longer than I intended to so will ring off and come again if this misses Aunt Martha's waste basket. —Cecil Taylor of Cicerone, W. Va.

"Third Time the Charm."

If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. This is only the third time I have knocked on your door dear Aunt Martha—but you know they say that the third time is the charm. So I feel rather encouraged and besides I see old Mr. W. B. is full up. In fact another letter would cause acute indigestion, I am quite sure—so do please let me in for just a few minutes. I'll be good. Won't even ask for a chair, but will sit right here on this stool at your feet. Well, dear Aunt Martha and cousins, how are you all since I visited you last? Fine and dandy, I hope, and no doubt very busy making garden. Jack Frost has been biting everything green around here in West Virginia lately. I stay indoors as much as possible, for you know, I am rather green yet myself. I am still a devoted reader of the Blade, in fact it cuts its way deeper and deeper into my heart each day. I like the Peace Page and Boys and Girls Page and your little stories best Aunt Martha. "A Trunk Full of Memories" was a dear. I am also reading "Comrades of Peril" and think it is fine. Poor Olga hasn't much chance to find her "ideal," has she? Well, if we all get one as splendid as "Tom" we'll be lucky at that, won't we Auntie? Contemplator of Ohio are you still ideal hunting? If so, why not come to W. Va. Perhaps I might teach you how to trap a deer (dear). B. B., you look rather pale. Are the girls cussing and discussing you to death, or has someone stolen those overalls? Where are you, Lone Traveler of Ohio? Has the stone started rolling again? If so, I hope it decides to roll eastward over the "Beautiful Ohio" into W. Va. Poor little Lonely Heart! I do feel so sorry for you, but cheer up, dearie, for you know there is a "silver lining to every cloud," and "be still sad heart, and cease repining, for behind the cloud is the sun still shining. Thy fate is common—fate of all. Into each life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary." Think of this, dear, when you feel especially sad. Oh, yes! Johnny Funnyman, of course it's right to raise your hat to the ladies. Go right on my boy—it makes your hair grow. Have I a twin? I will be just seventeen years old on the twenty-eighth of May. Twin dear, do we resemble each other as much as twins usually do? I am about five feet, five inches tall, weigh about 120 pounds, have dark brown eyes, fair complexion, golden hair and two prominent dimples. There, didn't I hear B. B. say "Can't cook." Wrong, B. B., I am a very good cook and besides I can wear overalls, too. I live on a 150-acre farm, just two miles from the busy little city of Salem, with my dad and mother, and am the only unmarried one and the "baby" in a family of eight. Am I spoiled did you say? Oh, no. But I still sit on my mamma's knee occasionally. I have just 16 nephews and nieces, 10 boys and six girls and they are all perfect dears. Two of the little girlies are named for me. And now I am going to give this comfortable little stool here at Auntie's feet to one of my favorite cousins, A. Mc., and run along. Won't some of you dear lads and lassies take pity on this lonely one and write to her? Will answer all I can. Au Revoir everyone of you and write to Ruth of U. S. A.

Ideals Too High.

As a "Middle Westerner" I am venturing to step inside the door to acclaim the enjoyment and appreciation I get from your "Corner" each week, and before stepping out again perhaps you will allow me a few comments in passing. Ideals of men and women seem to be the main current in the stream of letters which flow in from all parts of our country. I am wondering how many of you readers noted the troubles of the Montana Bachelor who was refusing to pay his bachelor tax also to "go to jail" (get married). It looks to me as if there is something wrong somewhere when there are so many bachelors that they are now having to be taxed and yet there are "old maids" and "spinsters" galore all over the country. What's the solution, pray tell? The tone of Country Jake's letter I rather liked. It sounded broad-minded and as he unblushingly admitted his age of 35, I wish from a bachelor's standpoint that he would express his views on "taxing bachelors." Personally I believe there is a good bit of selfishness clothed up in "waiting for my ideal" on the part of both the "bachelors" and the "old maids." I suppose I come to the category of the last mentioned for I am just over the boundary line of 30 years. And I have come to the decision that we are selfish. Having been "Out where the sunshine's a little brighter, where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter—that's where the west begins!" Perhaps this has enlarged my vision. Mr. McIntosh of Arizona asks, "to what star have you hitched your wagon?" I am wondering if some of us have not been too much inclined to "hitch on to the moon" and so have missed the goal of greatest happiness.

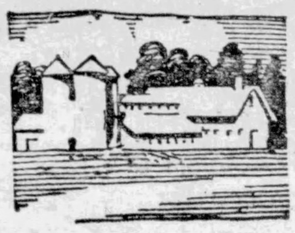
"A Middle Westerner" (Wis.)

ANOTHER WOMAN ESCAPES

Mrs. McCumber Avoided a Serious Operation by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Georgetown, Ill.—"After my first baby was born I suffered so with my left side that I could not walk across the floor unless I was all humped over, holding to my side. I doctored with several doctors but found no relief and they said I would have to have an operation. My mother insisted on my taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I soon found relief. Now I can do all my own work and it is the Vegetable Compound that has saved me from an operation. I cannot praise your medicine too highly and I tell all of my friends and neighbors what the Compound did for me."—Mrs. MARGARET MCCUMBER, 27 S. Frazier St., Georgetown, Illinois.

Mrs. McCumber is one of the unnumbered thousands of housewives who struggle to keep about their daily tasks, while suffering from ailments peculiar to women with backache, sideaches, headaches, bearing-down pains and nervousness,—and every such woman should profit by her experience and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial



RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE CANDY DANGER— Effect on Children

"Candy for children is dangerous because it often spoils the child's appetite for ordinary and nourishing food. The candy itself is not dangerous to the system. Children who have too much candy and sweets get out of the notion of eating the food they really ought to eat. We do not permit our two youngsters to have much candy. Milk is a much better and safer diet."

This is the theory of a mother to whom Rural Welfare listened to her way of feeding and taking care of a bright, 5-year-old boy and a 3-year-old girl. Both children were the picture of good health.

How many mothers have ever thought of this effect of candy on children? This mother had plenty of money and she could have bought all the candy the stores had to sell, if only the question of money were to be considered.

The candy store is to be seen on every corner. Compared with 10 or 20 years ago, there are millions of pounds more candy sold and used today. We would not enter into the land of gloom and say that because of too much candy we have more ills and less physical development than we used to have.

There can be no argument but what the human system needs a balanced food ration just as much as livestock animals need food that will cause proper growth and development. If the theory of this mother is correct candy may be safer for grown-up folks than it is for the growing children. We do not expect this story to stop children eating candy. It may give a useful hint for sensible mothers to think about and they may govern themselves accordingly.

We would not rob the boys and girls of the candy joys of Christmas time. We had our day of joy and we do not want to deny others the great pleasure we had. Our suggestion is that eating candy by the wholesale may not be the best for health or wealth of many folks.

Perhaps town and city children are in greater danger, if there is danger from too much candy, than children in the country. Where candy is handy, the temptation is sure to be greater.

THE BOOZE BOSS— Tells Many Tales

One Sunday morning, recently, on a train from Washington, D. C., Rural Welfare and wife went into the dining car for breakfast. We were pleasantly surprised to find our old friend, John F. Kramer of Mansfield, Ohio.

Mr. Kramer is the national prohibition officer to enforce the dry laws of Uncle Sam. Mr. Kramer, while in the Ohio legislature, some years ago, won the title of "Honest and Fearless John." He fits the title and the title fits him.

He told us that he had a gigantic task in enforcing the dry laws. He said that bootleggers would make his assistants rich if they would agree to be blind and deaf and not see or hear anything and let the bootleggers go unpunished.

Mr. Kramer said that in many places disreputable and sometimes supposedly reputable bankers were getting part of the rakeoff from the profit of illegal whisky. In numerous places men and even women who posed as leading citizens were helping to protect the booze peddler and get a share of the profit.

He told of instances where some of his agents had been offered more money to not enforce the law than their salary would amount to in two or three years. He insisted that bribery and buying were the worst curses among many public officials today.

Mr. Kramer is honestly dry. He has always been dry. He was on his way to New Castle, Pennsylvania, to deliver a Sabbath day address on this subject of dry law enforcement when we found him on the train.

Mr. Kramer said that much progress was being made toward less drunkenness. That the younger generation was growing up free from the curse of drink and there would be mighty few drunkards in the country when the old soaks were gone and the boys and girls of today had taken hold of public duties and were in the harness.

He said that the rum cancer and curse had been a blight upon the world for centuries and upon this country, almost since its beginning, and that it could not be wiped out in a day or in a year. He was very optimistic in his belief that great progress had been made and that prohibition laws would never be repealed. He was getting good support from the rural districts in favor of enforcing dry laws.

He said that many newspapers were encouraging law violation by giving much more notice and attention to cases where the law was not enforced than they were to cases and places where it was enforced. The need of the country is prosecuting attorneys, mayors and judges who will not rent or sell themselves to bootleggers and booze criminals.

SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS— Some Are Awkward

We have graduated a good many times this season. We have seen many odds and ends customs connected with delivering diplomas to graduates. Some of these affairs are well managed and some are mighty awkward.

Everybody in a community ought to attend commencements. These events should be the high-spot affair of the whole year to a right-minded community. No man or woman should get too busy with business or society to neglect to attend the class graduation exercises.

In some instances diplomas are given to young people more for the sole purpose of having graduates in a school, than for any fitness of the boy or girl to have a diploma certifying that he or she has an education.

We have in mind one affair that was awkward and sadly and badly managed. No flag was displayed. No patriotic song was sung. The preacher had a commencement address wrapped up in his invocation of 15 minutes. The orchestra played no piece of music less than 10 minutes in duration. Class members who spoke forgot their story and could not pronounce all the words they tried to use.

The president of the school board walked from one side of the stage to the other several times to deliver diplomas. He should have had the class stand up and passed diplomas around and let the graduates sort their own out of the bunch after the program.

A superintendent of schools should arrange all these details so that there is no awkwardness in the program.

WET WEATHER LESSONS— The Need of Drainage

In many sections of the country, the Spring season has been full of rain. Plowing is backward. Oats were sown in some places almost two weeks after the earliest dates for sowing. Corn will be planted later than usual in many places.

The lesson of a wet season is more drainage on the farm and in the garden and truck patch. We have asked many folks about drainage. We are surprised at the number who think they need no tile drainage. They do. They lose money and toil by wet farms. Take notice. Do it now.

MR. TAFT AT SCHOOL— Yale College Teacher

We spent a part of two days at New Haven, Connecticut. We stopped at the Taft hotel. In this hotel, William Howard Taft, ex-president of United States, has his offices.

He is now one of the professors in Yale college, located in New Haven. It is one of the very old institutions of higher education and learning in America.

This college feels highly honored to have Mr. Taft on its faculty. Not only is he an ex-president, but he is one of the able and scholarly men of America. He is a great jurist and his friends are hoping that he will be given a place on the supreme court bench.

The view of Rural Welfare editor would not be to put any man who has been president of the republic, on the supreme bench or to any other political job. Our notion is that an ex-president should be allowed a salary for life, after leaving the White House.

We should have an ex-president available to visit different parts of the country and speak for good citizenship and Americanism, upon occasions worthy the presence of an ex-president. Supreme court judges are more or less exclusive and shut off from the world.

Mr. Taft has been the most graceful president our country has ever had. He has had no grouch or sourness. He has found no fault with the general plan of our government since he retired from office. During the war, he stood shoulder to shoulder with Woodrow Wilson in arousing the patriotism of America. No one can estimate the great value of Mr. Taft's influence at a time when we so greatly needed a united nation.

Rural Welfare has broken bread with Mr. Taft. He was in the White House when we took a train load of boy corn growers from Ohio to Washington, in 1912. He was our guest at the Ohio State fair when we had charge of it. We saw him in action in his executive offices, while he was president.

We did not have the pleasure of meeting him while in New Haven. We left a note for him and on our arrival home we found a personal letter awaiting us, expressing his regret that he was away when we were in his city.

Naturally Mr. Taft is a judge. If he is appointed by President Harding to be chief justice he will prove himself a great jurist and law giver for the nation. His old home is in Cincinnati, Ohio.

LAND OF EVANGELINE— Down Nova Scotia Way

Down Nova Scotia way is where England and France used to fight for a continent. England won. Before that time the land was called "Acadia." The French folk were there in happy homes. They were made exiles by England and taken to other parts of the world. Families were broken up. Sadness and sorrow were theirs.

—Longfellow wrote his famous poem, "Evangeline." He made this part of the world famous. He created word pictures of the woe and wailings of the Acadians. His poetic story has gone into the literary gem chest of the world.

Evangeline is the mythical name of a French maiden who was separated from ther lover in the exile. The two sweethearts sought for each other many long years. Finally Evangeline found her lover in a hospital on his deathbed.

Longfellow never visited Nova Scotia yet he wrote his world famous poem about it and its people. Rural Welfare editor traveled through the heart of the land of Evangeline. We saw the statue of the French maiden erected and dedicated on the spot where her home was located by our American poet Longfellow. This statue was only recently erected. Great crowds attended the ceremony.

This Evangeline land is the most fertile part of Nova Scotia. Mostly a valley with some of the finest nature pictures to be found anywhere. It is the land of great apple orchards. For miles the old apple tree greets you with its blossoms, which make the hillsides look like great banks of snow.

Here we found some of the best fruit experts both in the growing and in the marketing of their crop. The apples are graded, barreled, labeled and exported to the Mother country. Last year the price was as high as $9 a barrel. A new dust mixture is now used for a spray instead of a mist or liquid spray. The insecticide is cheaper and more easily and cheaply applied.

Some of the trees are very large, nine and even ten feet around. One of the growers said that one tree had produced 30 barrels of apples, not all first grade quality, but more than half had gone into export as first grade. There is a big co-operative association, which does all the shipping, and everybody gets the same price for his apples. If any grower puts inferior apples in the barrel of a certain grade, he is punished. The label on the barrel is made the guarantee for good quality and every grower must mind the rule.

Here we find fine homes in the country and a happy prosperous people. There are many thousand acres of hay lands in this part of the world. Hay year after year. In some places we see piles driven into the ground on which hay stacks are built so as to be out of reach of the tides that sweep up the rivers and over the valleys from the famous Bay of Fundy, where sea tides rise highest in the world. The tides sometimes rise 70 feet at the head of the bay and for miles in the country, up the rivers and valleys of this tide flows and ebbs twice daily. Boats at noon may be on dry land. In six hours they maye be floating in deep water and still at anchor.

Little or no corn is grown. Season too short and nights too cool. Potatoes and other short term crops are part of the agriculture of this historic province. The farmers are just learning the lesson of get together. They are interested in good roads. They are giving much attention to the maintenance of roads after the road is built. A big noise has started in the province on account of a big scandal attached to a road costing over $40,000 per mile and there is likely to be prosecution and punishment of those who got a part of the graft and rakeoff. This country has less use for grafters than we have in the United States. More of Nova Scotia ways and government later.

A COUNTRY HOME— Brother and Sister

We ate chicken and ice cream in a country home. No charge. We are waiting for another invitation to go back. The place was an old time homestead. Father and mother gone. Several brothers and sisters gone to homes of their own. One brother and one sister remained under the old, parental roof.

The sister has been teaching school for 35 years and is now superintendent of a township high school. She has won the love and respect of all who know her. The brother is an up-to-the-minute farmer. The old place is as trim and neat looking as a millionaire's summer yacht.

The sister is an artist. The walls of the home are decorated with some of her own brush productions. A good library. Music is a part of the life of both brother and sister.

A great silver maple tree, nearly four feet in diameter stands very near the front door. It has a spread of nearly one hundred feet. A pleasant, close trimmed lawn with a flower fringe. The place is a temple in God's great out of doors. We had just spent nearly three weeks in some of our big noisy cities. The change was marked and marvelous. If we did not have to hustle and work we could have stayed here a month.

FREIGHT RATE BLIGHT— Menace Public Welfare

"The cure of high freight rates in the United States today, is costing the grain growing farmers from six to ten cents a bushel on every bushel of wheat they sell. High rates hit the meat growing farmer so long as South American beef can reach New York from Argentine, South America, cheaper than the western cattle men can ship his cattle to eastern cities or the Atlantic seaboard."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare by a man who is devoting his time to a study of causes of low prices and uncertain prices in the products of farmers. This man has organized farmers into co-operative associations to better market conditions. He and his workers have come to the conclusion that low freight rates would do the farmer more good than any emergency tariff would do them in the long run. He said that when he shipped a load of oats, the freight cost him one bushel of oats out of every three bushels that he shipped. He wants farmers and consumers to help him make a drive on congress to force lower freight rates.

HITTING DISEASE— Smallpox and Vaccination

We heard a doctor give a Sunday evening talk in a church. He told of the marvelous strides in medicine and surgery in the past 50 years.

He said that vaccinatoin was one of the greatest blessings ever invented by man for the benefit of mankind. He stated that Germany was in the lead on many lines of the medical profession. That only one person in a million in Germany died of smallpox.

Inoculation or immunization against disease had made tremendous strides in the last half century, in fact, in the past quarter century. He stated that everybody ought to get vaccinated, not only for their own protection but for the protection of the public as well. We should not oppose health laws, rules and regulations.

This doctor paid great tribute to the men who had charge of sanitation in the late war. These Sunday evenings in church devoted to some popular and useful subjects have resulted in getting good attendance in the church and bigger crowds to the Sunday morning sermons. Why not do any decent thing to make the church a power house for good?

OATS AND TOASTS— Orator and Horses

The city often likes to hitch up with the country. The country also likes to hitch up to the city in many ways. Many an orator has made his speech worth while in a big city by telling a country story. Many a congressman has adorned his tale and argument for a bill he wanted votes for, by going back to the rural district for some homely illustration to reenforce his point.

Here is a story sent to Rural Welfare by a reader in Florida. It is a good one under the heading of Time To Get Up:

An author who has helped to make a portion of New England famous presided at a banquet in a suburban town some nigths ago. He had fittingly eulogized the principal guest of the evening, and in conclusion told this story:

"An old farmer drove into town one day and, going into a feed store, bought half a peck of oats. Stabling his horse by the side of the road, he gave him a royal lunch. When it was ended the farmer hitched up, got into the buggy, took up the lines and addressed the nag, "Now you've been fed, git up!"

The toastmaster turned and looked at the guest for a moment, and sat down.

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Bodily Health Depends on Your Blood Supply

When your blood is impure your body and brain are poisoned just as truly as if you had swallowed some dangerous drug, for the harmful waste material that should be cast off is still in you. People with bad blood cannot be bright and active, mentally alert or healthy; they are dull and listless, sallow and only half alive. Worst of all, they are prey to almost any disease that lodges in their system.

The foundation of all bodily health is a rich, nourishing blood supply that builds up the body and conquers sickness.

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FINANCE MEN SEE HARDING ON NORMALCY

Wall Street Delegations and President Talk Plans to Restore Business of This Country.

President Harding is discussing with America's international bankers, the money kings of Wall street, plans for a revival of trade, a return to "normalcy."

These conferences are being held to discuss the President's proposal that in making future loans to foreign governments and individuals the bankers should require that the proceeds be used to establish credits for the purchase of American goods or to discharge foreign obligations to this government.

The bankers are reported to have given unqualified assent to the President's proposal, which emanated originally from New York financiers. To require foreign loans to be expended in this country not only will promote foreign trade, it was pointed out, but will increase banking business as American sales increase.

At the same time the bankers contended that extensive American investments in Europe would foster American foreign trade by promoting European rehabilitation and the power to pay and government aid of such financing was urged.

Won't Trade Bonds.

The administration has no intention to work out in the immediate future any scheme by which allied securities would be used to take up Liberty bonds upon their maturity.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon made this clear in commenting on reports that the administration already has decided upon such a plan and that this is what President Harding had in mind in his reference to the allied loans in his speech in New York.

Secretary Mellon said the President merely has a hope that some day a scheme will be feasible under which the allied securities could be placed in the hands of American investors, thus establishing a direct obligation between the foreign governments and the holders of these securities instead of continuing the present system, by which the United States government holds the obligations of the foreign governments and American investors in turn hold bonds based on these loans.

So far as the negotiations between the treasury and the British government relative to funding of the present demand obligations are concerned, Secretary Mellon said there is no intention to work out such a transfer. While it is intended to place the foreign obligations in marketable form, there is no idea that any plans can be made in the early future for actually placing them on the market.

To Pay Interest.

The present negotiations, Mr. Mellon said, merely will work out an arrangement for definite maturities of the allied obligations and an agreement as to the payment of interest. Mr. Mellon denied there was any intention of permitting all interest to go unpaid over a period of fifteen years.

While the foreign debt negotiations formally have not been resumed it has been made clear to this government by Great Britain, as spokesman, that Europe will oppose any refunding which does not contemplate the United States government holding exclusively the foreign obligations.

These obligations also are to be bonds of a nature which would prevent substituting them for Liberty or other government obligations held by private investors, the European governments demand.

SURE, NOW AND WOULDN'T YE LIKE A HARP IN YOUR ORCHESTRA.

Radicals Rapped in Speech Delivered by Calvin Coolidge

Respect for the law and opposition to radicalism were urged upon Americans last week by Vice President Calvin Coolidge in an address at the 125th anniversary celebration of the New York Commercial.

Any class or organization, he said, undertaking to obtain for itself privileges not open to any other class or organization, was hostile to American institutions and a menace to American liberty.

"There is a right of contract of agreement and association among individuals which is protected so long as the end sought is equal justice," he continued. "Any effort which contemplates coercion and force is an interference with our conception of American liberty and is justly denounced by American law.

"There are those who speak of overthrowing the government," he said. "In America this reduces itself to the absurdity of overthrowing the people, for here the people are the government. Administrations and officers may change, have changed, as at the last election when the people entrusted their destinies to a wise and clear visioned man from Ohio, who in their service toils on from day to day, seeking not his own but the public welfare.

"This administration may come and go, like the long line of its predecessors, but the government, our institutions, remain secure in the support of the American people.

"There is discontent and unemployment at home; there are disorders abroad. Their remedy lies in our loyalty to our government, in our obedience to constituted authority, that our own country, strong, well ordered, resolute, may continue to be the prosperous abiding place of such an institution of publicity and education as we have met here to honor and acclaim, the stronghold of an enlightened liberty, the supporter of an advancing civilization.

Bavarian Public Salaries

During February and March, 114 German municipalities called for applications for municipal clerkships with an average salary of about $20. In some instances the clerks were expected to furnish security.

Counting steel steamers alone, there are now under construction in the United States 3,075,266 tons, as compared with 2,796,154 tons building in the United Kingdom.

Bill Regulating Chicago Grain Pit Loses in Illinois

The house of representatives in Illinois refused to push through the original program of the backers of the Lantz bill which would put the Chicago board of trade under state supervision.

The vote of 87 to 47 was a record tally against the Lantz reformers. The size of the vote was a surprise even to opponents of the measure including board of trade men who were in the capital in great numbers.

The defeat of the bill was the result of an invasion of the house by 500 Illinois farmers, who had mobilized to crush the Lantz program. The farmers wore big badges which read: "We are farmers and do not want our market for grain destroyed. Vote against the Lantz bill."

After the overwhelming negative vote had been cast the house postponed consideration of the entire program.

The action of the farmer army threw the legislature into confusion and practically reversed the situation when 500 other agriculturists, led by the Illinois Agricultural association managers successfully jammed through the senate the first of the Lantz anti-board of trade bills.

Pacific Naval Base Plan Voted Down in Senate, 40-30

Plans for the establishment of a $100,000,000 Pacific coast naval base, deemed vital by the navy in the event of war with Japan, are up in the air again.

The senate by a vote of 30 to 40 rejected the proposal of the naval affairs committee to make an initial appropriation of $1,500,000 for the establishment of the base at Alameda, in San Francisco bay.

A combination of Democrats and western Republicans compassed this signal defeat of the committee, which had relied for success upon arguments depicting the Japanese peril and the inadequacy of existing Pacific coast establishments to care for the present Pacific fleet in time of peace, not to mention the entire navy in time of war.

The opposition was composed partly of senators arrayed against any increased expenditures on naval preparedness and partly of senators who, while committed to adequate preparedness, were unconvinced that the Alameda plan represents a wise solution of the problem.

Senator McCormick of Illinois contended that the committee had not justified the plan which provided for the establishment of a base at Alameda while retaining the navy yard at Mare Island, also in San Francisco bay.

The committee contended that Mare Island should be retained as a repair docking station, but pronounced it unsuitable as an operating and supply base of the size that could be established at Alameda.

Senators Borah and La Follette, Republicans, and King, Democrat, led the fight on the Alameda plan, characterizing it as a "real estate deal" and contending that the "bugaboo of the yellow peril" was being invoked to "rescue a huge pork barrel project." Both Ohio senators, Willis and Pomerene, voted against the proposal.

HARDING LAUDS SOLDIER SPIRIT

President, in Memorial Day Message Praises the Nation's Defenders.

President Harding, in a Memorial Day message to the American Legion, expressed hope that future years will bring less need for further national sacrifices. The message follows:

"Americans have never been much given to the establishment of holidays and fete days. Perhaps our national life has been so short, and entirely within so matter-of-fact and practical a period of the world's history that we have been little moved by the sentiments that such occasions inspire. Yet, I think no nation has ever established a national day of consecration that represented a more lofty and ennobling sentiment than does our national Memorial Day. To its observance we have brought the full measure of sincere reverence and gratitude that a great people is ever to entertain for those who have made the great sacrifice in its behalf.

"Memorial Day marks our recognition of those, who, from our national beginning, have deserved the most that the nation could give of gratitude and appreciation. It reminds us that in every generation, from Lexington to the Argonne, our valorous sons have well deserved the highest tribute that a nation fortified, defended, preserved, could give to them.

"Whenever the demand has come, and wherever it may have called the sons of our proud land, it has always been answered. Though we have never been a militant or warloving people, there has been no time when Americans did not rise to the full measure of the requirement which national honor and national safety imposed upon them. When national safety was the cause, the response was always insistent and decisive. When civilization summoned, and our sons were called to other seas and skies and soils, we saw the same promptness, the same zeal, the same devotion.

"On this Memorial Day of 1921, we stand, I trust, very close to peace achieved, to safety insured. May it be our common aim and purpose that, in the coming years, our nation's aim and policy shall be directed to make certain that there shall be least need for further sacrifices, greatest guarantees of stability, the permanence and the inspiring character of those institutions of liberty to which our nation has been dedicated."

U. S. Regime in Dominican Republic Reported Near End

The state department is understood to practically have completed its detailed plan for withdrawal of the American military government from the Dominican republic and is expected to make it public soon with the approval of President Harding.

Those familiar with the problem expressed the opinion that if the military government was withdrawn, American marines probably would be held for a time on the island until the native government had demonstrated that it was firmly established. The American forces, then it was said, probably would be withdrawn gradually leaving the native constabulary trained under the supervision of the marines, to support the new government in any emergency.

The military government was established in 1916, but President Wilson last December said the United States was actuated only by a friendly purpose in maintaining forces in the republic and expressed the opinion that the purpose of the occupation had been substantially achieved, so that the native government could be re-established. President-elect Carvajal, who was prevented from taking office in 1916 by the establishment of the military government, conferred with Secretary Hughes and urged withdrawal of the American forces.

Bike Coming Back

Both in England and this country the bicycle is coming back. In England buying was stimulated by the fears of the transportation strike. The reason here is not known, but a survey of the bureau census shows that from 1914 to 1919 production increased 50 per cent. On the other hand the motorcycle is not holding its own.

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HINDENBURG REMAINS GERMAN PEOPLE'S IDOL

The affection and admiration which German people still entertain for Field Marshal von Hindenburg was manifested by the throngs who gathered to attend the funeral of the Empress Augusta Victoria.

The German princess passed virtually unnoticed through the crowds but wherever the popular field marshal went there was a murmur of admiration which frequently swelled into prolonged applause. Even the Communists, who could be distinguished by their remarks, were silent before von Hindenburg, although they spoke loudly about "tin soldiers" as other high officers passed.

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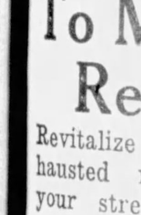

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FUNDS VOTED FOR DRY U. S.

$200,000 for Emergency Pay for Prohibition Staff O.K.'d by House.

The house recently voted an additional $200,000 for enforcement of the Volstead act until July 1.

Representative Volstead proposed the increase in the total of the deficiency appropriation bill, which the house was considering, to permit retention on federal pay rolls of 700 prohibition agents, who, Mr. Kramer had announced, would be dropped for the remainder of the fiscal year, because of shortage of funds.

The Volstead amendment was adopted, 77 to 38, less than one-fourth of the house membership being on the house floor at the time, but another vote on the increase can be demanded before the bill is passed.

Relief May Be Too Late.

Even the members who favored the amendment, however, doubted whether it would afford relief in time to be of much value, inasmuch as the bill after passage by the house must go to the senate.

During the wrangling over the question, Chairman Good of the appropriations committee, who opposed the Volstead amendment, said Mr. Kramer had violated penal provisions of law by incurring a deficit and "had made himself liable to jail sentence.

"I want Mr. Kramer to obey the law just as well as bootleggers," he declared, adding that $6,900,000 already had been appropriated for prohibition enforcement during the current fiscal year.

Representative Madden, Republican, Illinois, said Mr. Kramer should have appealed for funds to congress through the secretary of the treasury, instead of through the newspapers, and asserted that he "ought to be discharged."

Mr. Kramer, on the other hand, was defended by Representative Byrns, Tennessee, ranking Democrat on the appropriations committee, as a conscientious official doing his best to enforce the law. He said he never had heard it charged that Mr. Kramer was not conscientious or was guilty of malfeasance in office.

Mr. Volstead defended Mr. Kramer's administration, declaring there was no ground for criticism.

Declaring no estimate for additional funds for prohibition enforcement had been submitted to the appropriations committee, which drafted the bill, and that no one had appeared before the committee to explain the situation, Mr. Byrns said that if the secretary of the treasury had requested funds he would have gotten all he wanted.

Church Men Quote From Scriptures on Women Deacons

Scriptural quotations were passed back and forth as the commissioners to the 133rd general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A., attempted to establish how much of a part women are to be given in ecclesiastical government. A decision was finally reached to allow the Presbyteries of the church to take a referendum vote on the question of allowing women to be installed as deacons, an office hitherto held only by men. The vote will be taken in the coming year and a report made at the next general assembly.

The proposal that women be permitted to fill the office of deacon brought a protest from Rev. Abraham Lathem of Chester, Pa. He quoted from the book of Acts in which he said the 12 Apostles in calling for the appointment of deacons gave this injunction to the disciples. "Look ye out therefore, brethren from seven men of good report, full of the spirit and of wisdom whom you may appoint over this business."

"We have this for our guard, brethren," declared Rev. Lathem, "and I believe that we should stick pretty close to the good book."

A generous round of applause greeted this quotation, but immediately there was counter questions from a commissioner, who found his inspiration in the book of Romans. He quoted "I command unto you, Phoebe, our sister, who is a deaconess of the church that is at Cenchrae, that ye receive her in the Lord, worthily of the Saints, and that ye assist her in whatsoever manner she may have need of you. For she, herself, also hath been the helper of many and of mine own self."

Cheers greeted the quotations and a tribute by David Hughes of Baltimore to the deaconess in his church, brought ringing shouts of applause.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

"CAN'T I TAKE OFF MY HEAVY TAXATION UNDERWEAR?"

QUICK JUSTICE METED OUT IN OLDEN PIONEER DAYS IN OHIO

How rude justice was meted out a century and a quarter ago in Cincinnati and elsewhere in what is now Ohio was related to the Illinois Historical society by Professor Chester J. Attig, professor of history at Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill.

At that time, the frontier Northwest territory was just beginning to emerge from virtual anarchy into order. Of courts there were almost none.

"It was not always convenient to go the long distances to the courts and then it was not certain even if one went whether the judge and jurors would be there," Professor Attig said. "As a consequence, a great deal of justice was improvised on the spur of the moment.

"In Cincinnati in 1790, for instance, a man lost a barrel of flour. He informed the first man that he met, and a search was started. They searched every house. As they left each house, they would take the householder along with them to the next house, where search would be continued. This they did until there were 13 of them. The fourteenth man would not admit them, so they forced an entrance and found the barrel of flour under a bed.

Received 39 Lashes.

"The thirteen men then formed themselves into a court. They tied the culprit to a thorn tree, and provided themselves with thirteen whips, with which each gave the thief three stripes, making the traditional forty less one. The flour was returned to the owner and the case considered settled.

"As late as 1798, there was the case of a Chillicothe man by the name of Brannon, who, aided by his wife, stole a great coat, shirt and handkerchief. They were pursued and brought before a body of their fellow citizens for trial. Samuel Smith was appointed judge. A jury was impaneled, and attorneys named for each side. The jury reported 'guilty'.

"The judge gave the man his choice of ten lashes on his bare back, or to sit on his pony, and let his wife lead it to every house in the village proclaiming 'This is Brannon, who stole a great coat, shirt and handkerchief'. Brannon chose the latter punishment, and it duly was executed, after which he and his wife left town.

Guilty of Theft.

"There were many who said that sentiment against the Indians was such, that no jury would find a white man guilty of the murder of an Indian. To a certain extent this may have been true, but the facts in the various cases involving theft seem to belie this conclusion.

"In 1796, for example, a certain Daniel McKean arrived in Cincinnati from New Jersey. Within a very short time, he was brought before the court for stealing a horse from the Indians who had camped near the town. A jury found him guilty.

"He was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar to the Indian concerned, when he returned the horse, and was to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, to be inflicted in the most public streets in the town.

"All the while, the prisoner was to bear a placard bearing in large legible letters, the words 'I stole a horse from the Indians'."

Jap Paper Urges People of Nippon to Listen to U. S.

The Tokio Yomiuri has issued a special American number. It is printed in Japanese and contains a foreword which the editor says was deemed necessary owing to the existing relations between Japan and the United States. The foreword says that until the Japanese are willing to listen to American criticism of Japan, they cannot expect Americans to listen to Japanese criticism of America. It adds that "we are glad to have such straightforward criticism from your country."

The journal contains a letter written by George B. Christian, Jr., private secretary to President Harding, dated Jan. 21. The letter says that President-elect Harding was deeply interested in maintaining cordial relations with Japan, believing this essential to the continued progress of peace throughout the world.

Other contributors to the edition are Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation; Paul S. Reinsch, former United States minister to China; Thomas W. Lamont and Henry W. Taft.

Historic Old Ship, Granite State, Is Destroyed by Fire

The New York naval training ship Granite State, once the pride of the American navy, burned to the water's edge in a spectacular fire in which sailors dived through portholes after flooding the magazine.

The old wooden frigate for years had lain in the Hudson river, moored at Riverside drive and 97th street.

Firemen think a break in an oil pipe running under the river had coated the water with a thick film and that a motorboat, backfiring, set the oil ablaze. Soon the flames spread to the dock and threatened naval militia barracks nearby and the state nautical school training ship Newport, moored alongside. The Newport was towed into midstream.

The Granite State, formerly the U. S. S. New Hampshire, had a service record extending back more than 100 years. Her keel was laid in Kittery, Me. She was commissioned in 1816 in the presence of President James Monroe.

She was on the battle line during the Civil war, but when she was replaced by the steel fighting craft that now bears her former name, she reverted to training purposes, eventually passing from federal to state control. Twice she returned briefly to federal service—once during the Spanish war and again during the world conflict, when she was used as a receiving ship.

DRY AGENT SLASH FAILS TO BRING MORE VIOLATIONS

Reports from various sections of the country show virtually no increase in the illegal liquor traffic, notwithstanding the recent cut of 700 in the field forces, prohibition forces said last week.

In many instances, they added, liquor cases pending before courts are being continued because of the absence of agents needed as witnesses.

TARIFF CAUCUS WILL BE HELD

House Republicans Seeking Full Party Decision on Longworth Plan.

A meeting of house Republicans has been called to consider the Longworth resolution, which would authorize the ways and means committee to make import duties proposed in the permanent tariff bill effective immediately upon its introduction.

Decision to place the question before the full party membership was reached by the Republican steering committee, it is understood, because it was felt the issue was too important to be determined by seven men. Under house rules the resolution could be brought up on the floor at any time, through privileged status given all legislation involving revenues.

There has been no intimation from members generally as to their attitude toward the question, although reports have been current that some party opposition to the measure was to be expected. Republican leaders said today they took it for granted that Democrats would line up almost solidly against the resolution.

Representative Young, Republican, North Dakota, a member of the ways and means committee who voted against reporting the resolution, has come out openly in opposition to it. He said he wanted his party to find out if the seven million Republican majority last November was a mandate from the people to pass excessively high tariff rates.

In presenting the resolution, Mr. Longworth, speaking for the committee, declared that as it would take considerable time to pass the tariff bill, the country meanwhile would be flooded with foreign products, eager to slip in before higher rates were made effective.

Although the bill may not be reported before the middle of June, preliminary framing, reports say, will show many increases over the old Payne-Aldrich schedules.

Sec. Weeks Urges Need of Homes as Nation's Bulwark

In connection with the efforts of the Presbyterian church to promote universal peace, John W. Weeks, secretary of war, was asked to present to the Presbyterian General assembly a statement giving his views regarding the function of the church in the solution of the nation's problems. As a result the following message from Secretary Weeks was read to the Presbyterian commissioners assembled from all parts of the country.

"The nation is gradually putting its house into order, but neither the President by executive decree nor the congress by the enactment of legislation can wholly return the country to a normal state. The solution of our problems, both social and industrial, will not be very difficult when the citizen himself decides to return to a state of normalcy; and it is in this connection that the church, I think, has a duty to perform, the importance of which cannot be over emphasized.

"The first line of defense of the republic from the enemy without and the enemy within is not the navy nor the army, but the home. This great nation was founded on the little group of sturdy Christian homes that constituted the Plymouth colony, and it is to be the American home that America owes its greatness and power not to its commerce, mighty fleets, or its victorious armies. It is the source of our strength and we cannot lessen its influence or importance without dangerously weakening the very foundation of the republic. Keep the home fires burning and bolshevism and I. W. W.ism and anarchy will die of malnutrition.

"There are abroad in the land influences which are steadily undermining the home life of America, and the tendency of our modern life is to seek a substitute for the home. In returning the nation to a state of normalcy, our first duty is the restoration of the sanctity, the integrity, and the importance of the American home.

"The church is in more intimate relationship with the home than any other agency in the body politic, and in these days of reconstruction the church can, if it will, exert a steadying and sobering influence in a time when men are not inclined to think clearly, and can render the nation and itself no greater service than to undertake, as its part in the readjustment of the affairs of the country, the re-establishment of the old fashioned American home."

The United States has 60 times as much water power as Great Britain.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 812-G Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

BAVARIAN HOME GUARD MUST QUIT, IS DECISION

Decision that the Bavarian citizens guard, known as the Einwohnerwehr, must submit to disbandment was reached by the Bavarian council of ministers, says a Berlin dispatch to the London Times. The council deliberated for two days before reaching its decision.

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Postmaster General Says Mailing Laws Are to Be Strictly Observed.

Laws safeguarding the integrity of the freedom of the press "must and shall be also scrupulously observed," Postmaster General Will Hays said in announcing the granting of an application of The Liberator, a monthly magazine of New York, for second class mail privileges.

The application has been pending since February 11, 1918, the date of its founding, and the postmaster general said the records of the department showed every issue since then, as offered monthly for mailing, had been accepted at the third class rate of postage. The Liberator will be refunded $11,277, the difference which it paid over the second class rate. The publication is edited by Max Eastman, who was also editor of The Masses which was denied the mailing privileges in 1917.

The postmaster general announced also that The Call, of New York, and Victor Berger's paper, The Leader, had filed applications for re-entry under the second class mailing privilege, and if they were found to comply with the law the applications would be granted. The Call's previous action brought against the department for denial of certain mailing privileges is now pending before the courts.

The postmaster general said it was easy to decide what is and what is not "information of a public character' as required by the classification act, but that the postmaster general has no power to decide what is information of a public "benefit," and such power was never intended to be lodged in him. "It shall not be assumed," he added.

"The mail exclusion statutes," Mr. Hays said, "will be vigorously enforced by the postoffice department, but in so doing we will carry out the purpose of such non-mailability law. This purpose is to bar the prohibited matter entirely from the mails and not simply exclude it from the particular class of mail which carries a lower rate of postage and then admit it to that class which requires a higher rate, for the same laws govern the mailability of matter in each class.

Plea for Peace Is Made by English Envoy to America

President Harding's utterances against war were echoed recently by Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador to the United States, at the annual Empire day dinner of the British Schools and Universities club of New York.

"We must not forget the evil of war," Sir Auckland said. "Let us resolve, as the President said, that it must not be again. Another war cannot be waged without horrors indescribable. New weapons have been devised, among them bacteria to spread disease, too horrible to contemplate. It must not be.

"Do not let us forget the awful cost of war, or its horrors," he continued. "But let us also not forget that the price of eternal freedom is eternal watchfulness and let us not drowse in the watch tower. It is drowsiness in the watch tower that is responsible for war.

"We must apply to international relations the spirit of the game. We must be willing to give and take, knowing that everything cannot come our way, that the other fellow has his rights, not forgetting the need to maintain watchfulness.

"Between our two nations speaking the same language and with the same ideals, there is the best chance in the world to bring about complete sympathy, complete understanding and complete friendship.

"I will ask you all to remember that understanding, that friendship, is not the business of any one individual, but is the business of everyone who is resolved that war shall not occur again; that there will be no war if human ingenuity and good feeling can prevent it. They can prevent it, and they must."

The ambassador received loud and prolonged applause.

Sir Auckland referred to the part the American soldiers took in the war, asserting they swarmed into the ranks of the British armies before America declared war and fought as Britons without any question of differences in nationality.

RETIRED FEDERAL JUDGE DIES AT CINCINNATI

Judge John W. Warrington, retired justice of the federal court of appeals, died in Cincinnati, May 26, as the result of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered recently. He was 74 years old. He was appointed in 1909 by former President Taft, a lifelong friend. He retired two years ago.

Speeding Airplane Brings Physician Who Saves Sailor

Wireless telegraph and the airplane saved the life of W. B. Midgett, an engineman on a coast guard lifeboat at Manteo, N. C., after he had been overcome by gasoline fumes. There was no physician at Manteo so a wireless message was sent out asking for a navy surgeon. Lieutenant C. L. Haynes of the Hampton Roads naval base volunteered and made the trip to Manteo by airplane in two hours, reaching there just in time. Midgett was reported on the road to recovery.

Chicago Financial Wizard Is Inmate of Insane Asylum

Butler Storke, the "boy wizard of La Salle street," whose frenzied financial career was the sensation of the day eight years ago, is an inmate of the Kankakee state hospital for the insane in Illinois.

"Butler went there alone, under a court order," said Dr. Storke. "His health has been bad for a long time."

The physician referred all further inquiries to Attorney W. R. Moss, who refused to discuss the case further than to say the young man is at the hospital.

Makes Market Splurge.

The usual procedure in such cases involves the filing of a complaint by relatives, a hearing in the insane court at the psychopathic hospital, and a formal commitment order signed by County Judge Frank S. Righeimer.

Storke earned the title of "boy wizard" in 1912, when his stock market operations began on La Salle street. He was 23 years old. For a time he was successful and wealth rolled in. He told brokers, bankers and business men he was heir to $750,000 and owned "miles of land" and "blocks of office buildings."

Reverses came and the wealth he accumulated rolled away as quickly as it had come. Again and again the ticker played him false. He began to borrow, reiterating his stories of vast wealth.

One of his projects was the rehabilitation of the Wawasee Inn with only a shadow of the necessary capital.

Jilted by Fiance.

When the crash came he is alleged to have been threatened with imprisonment unless he made good. Frantic appeals were addressed to his grandmother, Mrs. Laura G. Rogers of Milwaukee, and she gave his creditors $30,000.

After thinking the deal over Mrs. Rogers sued the National City bank, the Wawasee Inn company and others for the recovery of her money, alleging she was penniless and the funds were obtained through false representations.

In the height of the trouble Miss Marion Gray of Oak Park, broke her engagement to the "wizard."

Mrs. Rogers was awarded a judgment by Federal Judge George A. Carpenter.

The next episode in Storke's career was a $50,000 breach of promise suit filed against him by Miss Rose Holland, a telephone operator.

He left Chicago, and some time later the Burns Detective agency announced he was sought on charges of embezzlement and cashing bogus checks. He was arrested in Denver, but his father came to his rescue and satisfied the claims against him.

Tax Burdens Will Be Heavier, Warns U. S. Senator Smoot

Taxation burdens of the American people are to be increased and no immediate relief is in prospect, says Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, a member of the senate finance committee.

"We have not begun to feel the sting of taxation," Smoot declared, "for it is my opinion that federal taxes in the future must go up instead of down. I don't want to be pessimistic, but we must face the facts."

Smoot's statement, coming at the conclusion of the hearings which have been conducted by the finance committee with a view to revision of the internal revenue laws is taken to indicate that revision downward at this time is practically out of the question.

The general sales tax which Smoot offered as a substitute in event of the repeal of the excess profits or surtaxes, is not likely to be reported favorably by the committee.

"The country does not understand the sales tax plan now," Smoot declared, "but such a method of raising revenue will have to be adopted sooner or later."

PRESIDENT HARDING AIMS TO HAVE AMERICAN CASH DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC USE

President Harding's plan to stimulate American industry by making the proceeds of foreign bond sales in the United States applicable to domestic product shipments abroad, has developed these new angles.

1. American bankers will be given an explicit statement of the administration's attitude that American investment capital should be kept at home and that money realized on foreign bond issues must not be diverted to purchases of goods in other countries.

2. The administration is prepared to go to congress and ask for new regulatory powers over financial institutions, in the event there is failure in any quarter to give the government the staunchest support in its new policy.

3. The treasury and state departments are engrossed in consideration of tentative plans of American financiers calling for the forthcoming flotation of allied bond issues, which may mount into the millions, and may tap American capital in those aggregate sums.

To Aid Germany.

4. The rehabilitation of Germany industrially and financially, through allied offerings of German reparation bonds, possibly as security for other allied national and municipal bonds, is contemplated.

5. No objection has been registered officially to offerings of German reparation bonds in the United States. But it is understood that such offerings could only be possible, with any degree of success, after they have been guaranteed beyond all question by the allied power floating them and chiefly benefiting from their disposition.

President Harding and his advisers, it is understood, are to pursue the most vigorous measures in restricting the use of American capital to finance purely American products from domestic factories and farms.

The effect in the near future will be to speed up the movement of raw materials, chiefly cotton, into Germany and contiguous countries. The steps now definitely outlined are based partly upon a desire to see Germany recuperate to assure payment of the war indemnity to the allies.

The administration's concern over Germany is strictly economic. Officals in control of fiscal affairs now realize that Germany's recovery, if delayed, may retard a reasonable adjustment of the allied war debts due the United States.

Plans now perfected, officials agree, will facilitate the repayment to the United States of the allied war loans due to the United States, amounting to more than $10,000,000,000.

The co-operation of every factor of American business and industry to put the nation's house in order after the dislocations of war was bespoken by President Harding at a dinner in New York celebrating the 125th anniversary of the New York Commercial.

Agriculture, labor and business management, the President declared, must stand together in the confident purpose of sound reconstruction. He asserted that although the United States did not want to live in isolation or selfishness, its duties to the rest of the world could best be performed by giving its attention first to the rehabilitation of its own resources.

Friend of Business.

On the part of the administration Mr. Harding promised that government interference with business would be reduced to a minimum while government co-operation with all properly conducted businesses would be expanded and broadened. He declared his purpose to reverse the tendency in some quarters "to regard business as dishonest until it should prove itself honest, and to regard bigness in business as a crime."

Emphasizing the fundamental importance of agriculture, the President asserted that the farmer was entitled to "all the help the government can give him without injustice to others." For the wage earner he asked sufficient compensation for comfort, education and a margin of savings, while for every other element in industry he urged a fair opportunity to do its part in the reconstruction.

"It has been too often assumed," he said, "that our recent involvement in the troubles of Europe marked a new development in our affairs, in fact, it was an old story. We never were, and never will be able to maintain isolation. But our part and our place in international affairs are strikingly changed. Our rise in power and influence has imposed new responsibilities. Today our strength in the industrial, financial and commercial world, our capacity to produce, our ability to extend credits which others cannot give and which brave but unfortunate peoples sorely need—all these make it necessary that we shall adopt new commercial methods whereby to insure the fullest possible service to civilization. I bespeak the help of every organ of intelligent, understanding business to enable the nation to meet these demands.

"Our duty to the world at large is pressing, but we will equip ourselves best to perform helpfully if we are unwaveringly loyal to ourselves. The important thing to Americans is America, and the most important thing to America is our constitutional system. Justice, like charity, must begin at home. We must be just to ourselves and to our own, first of all. This is not selfish, for selfishness seeks more than a fair share; we seek only that which is rightfully our own, and then to preserve that to ourselves and our posterity."

Asks Confidence.

Turning to industry, he said: "The government's part in business should be no more than to insure adherence to the principles of common honesty, and to establish regulations that will enable it to sail a safe course. There has been some tendency to regard business as dishonest until it should prove itself honest, and to regard bigness in business as a crime. But almost all business today is conducted on a scale which, though we have come to regard it as commonplace, would have made our forefathers gasp; and I prefer to assume it is honest until proven dishonest. So, I speak for the least possible measure of government interference with business, but for the largest co-operation with properly conducted business and the most effective measures to insure that, whether it is big or little, business shall be honest and fair.

"In our effort at establishing industrial justice, we must see that the wage earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things surely worth working for. There must be a provision for education, for recreation and a margin for savings. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities. On the other side the wage earner must do justice to society. He must render service equal in value for the compensation he is paid, and finally, both employer and empleye owe to the public such efficiency as will insure that cost of service or production shall not be higher than the public can fairly pay."

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EFFICIENCY IS HARDING AIM

President Tells Luncheon Audience This Comes Before Politics in Government.

The administration's purpose to place the federal government on a sound business basis, even at the cost of offending "a certain class of politicians," was reaffirmed by President Harding in an address in Washington at a luncheon of the Academy of Political Science.

The task, the President said, already had shown that to be successfully completed would require "persistent, determined, stony-hearted devotion to the public interest," without a trace of sympathy for the office holder whose only excuse for drawing a salary is that he needs the money. Loss of a certain sort of prestige to the administration, Mr. Harding said was certain to result though it might be compensated in the long run by a realization of the good accomplished for the general public.

"At the beginning of his administration President Taft secured from congress the establishment of an economy and efficiency commission. It made a comprehensive survey of activities, organization and personnel of the whole government establishment. The report on that survey was never printed. But it is available, and can be consulted to determine where wastages and overlappings of function are. The present congress has already provided for a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the government.

"A representative of the executive will serve with this committee so that there is now in progress a thorough study of the whole problem. The task will require some time, and ultimate results must await it. More, it will demand a resolute courage to effect the abolition of the useless and the co-ordination of the useful.

"But meanwhile, we shall, I trust have a budget system in operation under the law, before the opening of the new fiscal year.

Budget Is Foundation.

"Establishment of a budget system is the foundation on which reorganization must be based. It is hardly conceivable, indeed, that a proposed budget system could be established and carried on for any considerable time, without forcing attention to the evils and effecting the reform of many deficiencies in the present system. But the budget program will not do everything. There must still be much and continuing effort to keep expenses down, to insure full value for every dollar of the taxpayers' money the government spends.

"Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of economy and efficiency. It requires persistent, determined, stoney-hearted devotion to the public interest. There must be utter sacrifice of all sympathy for the place-holder whose real reason for keeping his position is that he wants the salary.

"The men who conscientiously and intelligently do this work must not expect to popularize themselves with the office holders or with the liberal spenders. Even the administration which devotes itself relentlessly to such work must understand that it will lose a great deal of immediate loyalty on the part of a certain class of politicians.

Task Is Thankless.

"Nevertheless, thankless and ungracious as the task will be for most of those who devote their efforts to it, it must and will be attacked, it is being attacked, with all determination. Something can be done by the joint committee toward bettering conditions. In all the departments I may say to you, this sort of work is already progressing under executive orders within the power of the executive. We shall need the full support of enlightened public opinion, and, realizing this, I am glad that such bodies as the academy of political science, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the engineering societies and business organizations generally are studying these questions. Out of such counsels will come truer appreciation of the difficulties and magnitude of government business, a larger sense of public responsibility and a highly desirable co-operation between public and private business for the common good."

TO SEEK BETTER CANAL ZONE CIVIL GOVERNMENT

A commission will be sent to Panama soon by Secretary Weeks to investigate the entire civil administration of the canal zone and make recommendations as to the reorganization of the present administrative system.

Mr. Weeks is now engaged in selecting the personnel of the commission which will be part civil and part military and probably will consist of three members.

GOOD AMERICANS IN 100 YEARS? SURE, BUT WHY NOT FIRST USE THE GOOD ONES WE ALREADY HAVE?

MEDICAL SCIENCE FINDS OIL PREPARATION TO CURE LEPROSY

In the conquest of leprosy, for which a specific cure has been developed by American physicians at the Hawaiian leper colony, one of the oldest and most terrible plagues of the human race has yielded to medical science.

Dr. Jonathan T. McDonald, who has been associated with the work in Hawaii for 12 years and played an important part in perfecting the cure of the disease, gives some facts about how this most ancient of the ills of man has yielded to treatment.

Although there are many diseases which are known to have attacked man through the ages of civilization, leprosy is undoubtedly the most ancient of them all. Records of leprosy in China go back 6,000 years, or 4,000 years before Christ.

At the present time, according to statistics compiled by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, there are 2,000,000 lepers in the world; that is, one out of every 800 inhabitants of the world is a leper.

And what methods has the world used to get rid of its oldest disease? First of all, segregation has been practiced, and secondly, medicinal attempts at remedies. Leprosy is spread by bacteria, especially those of the nose secretions, according to the most general belief, although its origin has been attributed variously to climate, too little salt in food, insanitary living conditions and eating spoiled fish.

The idea of segregating lepers occurred to mankind at an early date. Herodotus says that the Persians of his time exiled lepers. Today all Christian countries have sanitariums or missionary hospitals for the care and segregation of those afflicted with leprosy. There are three hospitals for lepers in the United States, located in the states of Louisiana, California and Massachusetts.

Dr. McDonald states positively that 142 cases treated in the Kalihi hospital for lepers in Hawaii have been released as cured since October, 1918. So far not a single relapse has been noted in a period covering nearly three years. During this period of three years, Dr. McDonald has been attending physician at the Kalihi hospital and has personally given nearly 10,000 injections of the new preparation of Chaulmoogra oil.

This oil is one of the oldest remedies used in attempts to cure leprosy and has more cures to its credit than any other remedy. It has been used since the time of Moses. The chief problem in using this oil, however, has been that the crude oil nauseated the patient so that its effect was impaired.

Three or four years ago Dr. A. L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii and a distinguished chemist, began to study and investigate Chaulmoogra oil. He finally succeeded in producing ethylesters of the fatty acids of the oil in a thin limpid liquid which has been found to be the most readily absorbed when introduced into the patients by the intra-muscular route rather than into the blood vessels direct by the use of the hypodermic needle. Dr. Dean has been constantly improving upon his derivatives of the oil and his technique and methods, assisted by Mr. McDonald.

Political Students Think That United Russia Is Far Off

Even were the Russian Bolshevik regime to collapse immediately, the dream of a new United Russia is impossible of realization for decades to come, in the opinion of political students, government officials and business men in the three Baltic states, Esthonia, Letvia and Lithuania, having diplomatic missions at Moscow.

These men disagree on the time necessary to build up a new Russia, some saying it will take 150 years, while others believe 50 years will be sufficient. All agree, however, that the fall of the regime headed by Nikolai Lenine would be followed by a long period of anarchy, when ethnographic unit after ethnographic unit of the myriad-tongued millions who made up the old Russian empire would break away and form separate states.

This opinion was expressed to the correspondent by Professor Piip, Esthonian minister of foreign affairs and a lecturer at Dorpat University on political and historical subjects. M. Schumann, under secretary for foreign affairs of the Letvian government; Dr. Kasmir Grinius, minister-president of Lithuania, and dozens of other students who are in a position to view the Russian situation at close range take a similar view.

"After Lenine — what?" is the query most disturbing to those guiding the political destinies of the infant Baltic states. Men in the foreign offices of each state admit economic dependence of Esthonia, Letvia and Lithuania upon Russia. Some of them admit the possibility, but at some distant date, of some kind of a loosely-woven Russian federation which these states might join. But that is so far in the future, these men say, that practically all of the ethnographic units of Russia would have to go through anarchy into independence before the three states that have a two years' start on the others would consent to join in a United Russia.

DEVIL DOGS

Their Muster Roll Shows They Have a Harding and Complete Cabinet Among Them.

Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby was at one time a member of the United States marine corps.

On the muster role of the marine corps today there are 36 men bearing the name of Davis, 14 bearing the name Wallace, 11 whose surnames is Hughes, six Hoovers, two by the name of Weeks, one Fall, one Daugherty, one Hays and one Mellon. Not to mention a Harding whose home is in Washington, D. C.

With all its many advances and discoveries, science has as yet found no means of improving on the methods in use 2,000 years ago for the cutting of granite paving blocks.

WOULD RETAIN ARMY ABROAD

American Legion Protests Congress' Resolution on Withdrawal of Troops.

A resolution disapproving the proposal in congress for immediate withdrawal of American forces from Germany has been adopted by the national committee on military policy of the American Legion. Referring to the resolutions introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, the committee went on record against the "withdrawal of American forces on the Rhine by congressional resolution," and said the question as to when they properly should be withdrawn should be left to the discretion of the President.

The committee, which finished a two days' session in Washington, also took up the question of alleged discrimination against national guard and emergency army officers in the recent army promotions. Members claimed that although the law provides that not less than 50 per cent of vacancies in the army should be filled by emergency officers, practically all the appointments to emergency officers recently have been in the grades of lieutenants and captains, while all appointments of higher grades went to West Pointers.

It was decided to take the matter up with Secretary Weeks, Chief of Staff March and General Pershing.

Business Outlook Is Called Hopeful by Reserve Bank

Business sentiment at the present time may be characterized as hopeful, considerable progress having been made in the process of liquidation and some improvement is noted in many lines of industry, says the monthly business review of the Fourth Federal Reserve bank.

Financially, conditions are sound, indications are that crops this year will be good, and sentiment in the iron and steel industry appears to have taken a turn for the better, the review adds.

There is still too much sand in the gears of business machinery for smooth running, however, and friction is resulting, labor and capital remaining unconvinced in many cases that wages and the price of goods should be lowered on a somewhat equal basis.

A noticeable decrease is noted in orders for goods coming in from agricultural districts, the report states, and further reductions in various retail lines would remove considerable friction and add to business stability.

Manufacturers in many lines report a gratifying increase in business and wage scales, where satisfactorily adjusted, are having a stabilizing effect on general conditions.

The foreign trade situation has not improved and exports continue to fall off.

Passengers Given Scrubbing as Ship Races With Tariff

Life on the ocean for the 1,650 steerage passengers on the Fabre liner Providence, in from Marseilles and Naples, was an 11-day festival of compulsory bathing, hair cutting and disinfecting in a race to port against enactment of the emergency tariff bill.

Captain Marcantetti heard by wireless that the tariff bill, which affected many articles in his cargo, might become a law before he landed. Confronted then with a possible heavy increase in customs duties and delay at quarantine because of stringent health regulations, the captain ordered quick speed ahead and a severe ablution program for the emmigrants on board.

From bath to barber shop and fumigating room, the steerage passengers were kept continually on the move, but with excellent results because the vessel was given a clean bill of health just three hours after she stopped at quarantine. The captain rushed to the custom house in a taxicab soon after the liner docked and presented his manifest. The race was won, for the tariff bill was not yet signed.

SAYS YANKEES DRAGGED BANDIT BACK TO U. S.

Thirty Americans are reported to have crossed the international boundary at Vegas, state of Cohualia, recently, in pursuit of Leandro Soria, a Mexican charged with violation of United States laws.

Advices declare Soria was captured and was taken back across the border, it being alleged that he was dragged across the boundary line by his captors. President Obregon has ordered the foreign office to make inquiry.

PIMPLES ON FACE AND BODY

Itched Something Fierce, Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"The trouble I had started with small pimples on my face and body. The pimples festered and when I would squeeze them they would dry and scale. They itched something fierce, and I lost a lot of rest scratching them.

"I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing helped. I heard about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and bought them, and when I had used them about two months I was completely healed." (Signed) Bernard Breitenbach, Sherman Ave., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

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CHINA INVITES WOOD AND FORBES FOR VISIT

Major General Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes have been invited by the government of China to visit that country when they have concluded their present mission to the Philippines, it has been learned at the war department. They will accept the invitation, it was said, and will spend some time in China before returning to the United States.

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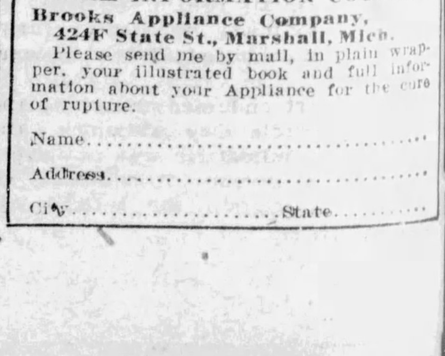

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BERGDOLL GOLD SEIZED BY U. S.

Slacker's Property, Valued at $850,000, Taken to Cut Off Income.

All of the property of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, convicted draft evader and army deserter now in Germany, valued at about $850,000, has been seized by Col. Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian of the United States. It consists of real estate and money on deposit in four Philadelphia banking institutions.

The property was held by Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, Grover's mother, under a power of attorney.

The seizure, Col. Miller announced, was by direction of the President and under the authority of the trading with the enemy act. It is the first seizure since June, 1919.

Col. Miller announced that after she had testified before the congressional committee investigating the escape of Bergdoll from army sergeants a year ago, that she held a power of attorney for Grover, Mrs. Bergdoll was served with a formal demand for a detailed report of all her son's holdings and was notified that his property would be taken over by the government.

Accompanied by Maj. Vincent A. Carroll, his personal attorney, Col. Miller seized the "Bergdoll castle" on the outskirts of this city where Mrs. Bergdoll lives. This property was left to Grover by his father, Mrs. Bergdoll owning a residence in the city in a section known as "Brewerytown."

"Well, when do I have to move," said Mrs. Bergdoll, when served with the seizure notice. Col. Miller and Maj. Carroll then proceeded to the Peoples Trust Co., the Northwestern National bank, the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Co., and Drexel and Co., and ordered the squestration of all property standing in the name of Mrs. Bergdoll until the interest of Grover in the funds in the banks could be ascertained.

President Schmidheiser of the Bergdoll Brewing Co., was served with a similar order, tieing up Grover's holdings in that company.

All mortgages to Grover and the tenants in his properties will be served likewise, Col. Miller announced.

BLAIR OKEHED REVENUE HEAD

Senate's Action of Confirmation Expected to Clear Up Prohibition Tangles.

Confirmation by the senate last week of David H. Blair of Winston Salem, N. C., to be commissioner of internal revenue, is expected to result in the speedy clearing up of a number of important matters that have been held up in the revenue bureau for a number of weeks. These include a multitude of tax problems and a number of prohibition enforcement questions among which are regulations to cover sale of beer for medical purposes and sacramental wine. Another matter is that of the number of liquor prescriptions a physician may write in a specified time.

Mr. Blair's nomination was confirmed by a vote of 59 to 15, eight Democratic and seven Republican senators opposing. Opposition to the confirmation was led by Senator Johnson of California, who charged that Mr. Blair had violated the necessary primary law as a delegate to the last Republican national convention and that further he was disqualified for the office because income tax appeals of relatives were pending action before the internal revenue bureau.

Pending action on the Blair nomination, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has been acting as commissioner.

REASONABLE DISARMAMENT URGED BY PRESBYTERIANS

Such disarmament as may minimize the burdens in supporting the army and navy without imperiling national safety, was favored by the committee on reform in its reports submitted to the United Presbyterian general assembly.

"We recommend co-operation with all organizations and influences that will lead to such disarmament, seeking ever to hasten the day when the nations shall learn war no more," the report said.

Other recommendations of the committee include: Continued loyal support of the Anti-saloon league; proper enforcement of state and national prohibition laws, and co-operation with all reform agencies in an effort to make polygamy "anywhere in the United States" a legal crime.

The report endorsed the state and national Lord's Day alliances and urged that ministers try in every way to counteract "the effort to make the Sabbath a day for commercialized pleasure."

THE LATEST MARKETS

Wheat prices fell off 15 cents from previous quotations with corn and oats down a trifle. There was scant trading the last of the week with rather nervous price fluctuations in some options. Buying by professionals increased the upward tendency, but selling for eastern accounts brought the price down again. A falling off in corn offerings affected corn for a time, but this was offset by commission house selling. Oats followed corn. There was a drop of a cent in egg prices.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.54; May, $1.54; July, $1.33. Corn, cash, 66c. Oats, cash, 42½c. Barley, cash, 71c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.48. Cloverseed, cash, $13.75; Oct., $10.30; Dec., $10.30. Alsike, cash, $13.50; August, $11.50; Oct., $11.50. Timothy, cash, 1918, $3.02; 1919, $3.07; 1920, $3.12; May, $3.12; July, $3.45; Sept., $3.32.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.66¾; July, $1.27½. Corn, May, 63¼c; July, 64⅝c; Sept., 66¼c. Oats, May, 39⅝c; July, 40¾c; Sept., 42¼c. Barley, May, 66¾c; July, 64c. Rye, May, $1.63; July, $1.20¾; Sept., $1.05.

Produce

TOELDO — Butter—Fancy Elgin, creamery, 1-lb. prints, 32c; solid pack, 31c; nut margarine, 21c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 23c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 31c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 18@19c; longhorn, 18@19c.

Eggs—Candled, 23c; selects, 26c.

Bacon—Fat, 17c; lean, 26½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 23½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 22½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 21½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Hams, 27½c. Lard, 9½c. Sausage—Bologna, 16c; frankfurters, 19c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 32@33c; turkeys, 45@48c; geese, 20@22c; chickens, 24@26c; old roosters, 18@20c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 9½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $1.50; sheep pelts, 30c.

Cleveland—Butter—Extra, in tubs, 34½@35c; prints, 35½@36c; extra firsts, 33½@34c; fancy dairy, 15@23c; packing stock, 12@15c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 27c; extra firsts, 25½c; Ohio firsts, new cases and old cases, 23½c; western firsts, new cases, 22½c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 22@23c; high grade animal oils, 24@24½c; lower grades, 18c. Cheese—York state stock, 18@19c; brick, 18½@19½c; limburger, fancy, 30c; Swiss, 35@36c and up. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 22@23c; roosters, 17½@18c; broilers, 40@50c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, $1.50@1.65 per 150-lb sack; Florida Hastings, $6.50@7.00 per bbl. of 105 lbs.; sacks, per cwt., $2.75@3.00; Texas and Triumphs, $2.00 per hamper. Sweet potatoes—Kiln dried, $1.25@1.50 per hamper.

Chicago—Potatoes, weak; receipts, 57 cars; Northern White, sacked and bulk, 50@65c cwt.; new Louisiana, Alabama and Texas Bliss Triumphs, sacked, $2.15@2.25 cwt.; Texas Irish Cobblers, $2.25@2.40 cwt.; Louisiana Round White, sacked, $1.50@1.65 cwt.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 15,732; creamery, higher than extras, 29½@30c; creamery, extras (92 score), 29c; firsts, (88 to 91 score), 26@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 27,744; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25@26½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to extras, 30@37c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, browns, extras, 33@34c; do., gathered, browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25@30c; storage packed, extra firsts, 28½@29c; do., firsts, 27@28c. Cheese, irregular; receipts, 4,930; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 15@16½c; do., average run, 14@15c; state whole milk, twins, specials, 15@16c; do., average run, 14@15c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 26c; dressed poultry, quiet; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 1,500; higher; heavies, $7.50; yorkers, $8.15; pigs, $8.25. Sheep, $6.50; lambs, $8.00@10.00. Calves, $9.00@10.00; cattle, $8.75.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; lower; heavies, $7.75@7.90; heavy and light yorkers, $8.00@8.25; pigs, $8.25@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; lower; top sheep, $5.75; top lambs, $10.00. Calves—Receipts, 100; lower; top, $10.75.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 525; dull; 25@50c lower. Calves—Receipts, 3,000; 50c lower; $5.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; 35@75c lower; heavy, $8.00@8.25; mixed, $8.10@8.25; yorkers, $8.25@8.35; light do., and pigs, $8.25@8.35; roughs, $6.00@6.25; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200; lambs, 25c higher at $5.00@11.50; others unchanged.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; steers strong; only three loads here, $7.40@7.75; light yearlings and stockers unsold; other classes steady; veal calf, top, $8.50; bulk, $8.00@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market fairly active, 15c to 25c lower; top, $8.10 pair for few choice lights; bulk lights and medium weights, $7.75@8.00; bulk heavies, $7.50@7.60 for below 300-lb. weights; packer sows steady at $6.50; pigs, 10c to 15c lower; quality good. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; best spring lambs steady, 25c to 50c lower; other grades, $1.00 to $1.50 lower; shorn lambs, $1.00 to $2.00 lower; going at $7.00@8.00; ewes unsalable; offering choice quality at $3.00; top spring lambs, $11.00; bulk, $9.00@16.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; beef steers, active; 10c to 25c higher; top, $8.00; bulk, $7.50@8.25; all other grades and classes steady; fat cows and heifers, $7.25@7.50; canners and cutters largely $2.50@4.00; bulk bulls, $4.25@5.25; veal calves mostly $7.50@8.25; stockers and feeders mostly $6.75@7.75. Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; 25c to 40c lower; lights and mediums off most; top, $7.95 early; bulk, $7.50@7.75; pigs, 25c to 40c lower; bulk desirable, $7.60@7.75. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; very slow; over half to packers direct; few native springs, $12.00; talking about steady on best lambs, lower on sheep.

Custer's Battle Will Be Fought Over on June 25

With United States cavalrymen and members of the American Legion taking the part of General Custer's ill-fated forces and Crow and Cheyenne Indians representing the Sioux, the battle of the Little Big Horn is to be re-enacted on the 45th anniversary of the Custer massacre, June 25.

Plans for the observance which will include the unveiling of a monument to General George A. Custer at Hardin, Mont., 13 miles from the battleground, have been announced by the Custer Battle Anniversary association of Hardin.

The reproduction of the battle on the scene of the massacre will take place at 11 o'clock in the forenooon and after a basket dinner in the government park on the Crow Indian reservation, the spectators and participants will go to Hardin for the unveiling of the monument. An Indian pow-wow and a street dance are planned for the evening activities at Hardin.

Permission, it is announced, has been obtained from the government for the use of the national cemetery established on the battlefield, where are buried the victims of the massacre, and co-operation of the war department has been tendered. General Hugh L. Scott of the historic Tenth cavalry which participated in the battle, and Mrs. Custer, widow of the commander of the heroic little band, have been invited to attend.

Press of Holland Would Alllow U. S. Concession in Oil

Most of the Dutch newspapers are discussing the Djambi oil fields situation. Although all of the journals blame the Dutch government for what is termed its secrecy in the correspondence with the United States, most of them disapprove of "American intervention in the Netherlands colonial oil exploitation."

The Handelsblad says American legislation nominally allows reciprocity, but that in fact it is intended to compel foreign legislation to adapt itself to American wishes. In view of the long standing friendly relations between Holland and the United States, this newspaper thinks it desirable to offer the Standard Oil Co. a portion of the shares in the oil fields, which are in the hands of the Dutch government.

Other newspapers consider the misunderstanding between the two governents was created by "vague and unbusinesslike notes," especially from the American side. The Telegraaf says that it expects the second chamber of parliament will pass a motion inviting the Dutch government to withdraw its oil bill, but says this is generally thought to be improbable as it certainly would bring about a cabinet crisis.

Goose Guards Dog

A sheep dog at Pickwick Farm, Bath, Eng., has as his constant attendant a goose whose guardianship is most faithful. When the former makes the pace too hot his feathered attendant takes wing. An imprudent pig which wandered near was fiercely attacked and routed.

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HARDING ASKS BANKS IN WEST TO LOOSEN UP

Continued From Page One.

by foreign governments to be spent here would improve the situation.

The international bankers believe that the gold situation will right itself eventually. President Harding has been concerned because of the enormous flow of gold to the United States, and stated in one of his recent speeches that he wished something could be done to check it. The President was informed by the bankers that it is natural that the gold should come here under present conditions.

As an illustration of the viewpoint of the international bankers it is their contention that when the Belgian government used money borrowed from the United States to purchase Argentine wheat it did not have any injurious effect upon general conditions in the United States for the reason that the money then came back to the United States in payment for American manufactured goods.

Western Freight Rates Reduce on Some Commodities

Reductions of freight rates on certain commodities approximating 20 per cent has been decided upon by all transcontinental railroads west of Chicago, it was announced recently by G. W. Luce, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific lines.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the executive officials of all the roads affected. The reduction was decided upon to enable the roads to meet the competition of the water lines operating through the Panama canal.

The westbound rates, it was declared, have been checked to apply from points in eastern defined transcontinental territories, groups "A" to "J," inclusive, to Pacific coast terminals only.

The eastbound rates checked in will apply from Pacific coast terminals and intermediate points to eastern defined territories, groups "A" to "J" inclusive, and will be made effective as soon as concurrences are obtained.

The new eastbound rates will apply to canned salmon, canned fruits and vegetables, condensed milk, dried fruit and other commodities. The proposed westbound rates would affect canned goods, drugs, cotton piece goods, some rubber products, iron and steel, paper and other commodities.

Costly Smokes

Deciding that the careless smoker is largely responsible for many fires, the National Board of Fire Underwriters has started a publicity campaign for safeguarding America against fire. A new magazine has been issued and the first number estimates that $91,000,000 was lost during the past five years by fire due to careless smokers.

Under a law dating back several centuries, and still in force, no woman is permitted to enter the Paris Bo—

Russian Peasants Won't Sell Corn in Moscow Mart

Moscow is near starvation, it is said in reports from that city, because peasants refuse to sell their corn, and are keeping it for seed. Governmental commissions sent to nearby villages to purchase corn are said to have returned empty handed. Several million pounds of corn have been destroyed by rebellious elements in the Caucasus region.

The economic soviet of Moscow has issued an order that the families of all citizens and soviet employes except those living in Moscow, Petrograd, Kronstadt and Ivanovo-Vosnesensk, are to be excluded from receiving supplies from the state. These state supplies will be granted only to workingmen and children. Since the first of April this supply, however, has consisted of only one pound of bread each week.

Workers are leaving Moscow to hunt for food in the villages. A pound of bread sold for 1,800 rubles several weeks ago, and it is declared the price now is 3,000 rubles. Sugar is selling at 18,000 rubles a pound. The Kremlin, the historic castle in Moscow and present seat of the soviet commissaries, is said to be the only place in Russia where hunger is not felt. The high soviet officials import large quantities of food for their own use twice a week by diplomatic couriers from Letvia and Esthonia.

These shipments are made in the guise of "diplomatic baggage," and sometimes amount to whole carloads. They are treated with contempt by the population of the Baltic states, and when a certain box of "diplomatic baggage," containing eggs, was broken at a railroad station recently the crowd cheered lustily.

BRITISH ORDER SLASH IN GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

All the government departments have been instructed imperatively to cut the estimates for next year supply services 20 per cent.

A circular issued by the treasury to the various departments states that as far as can now be seen the ordinary revenue for 1922-23, even if no taxation is remitted, is not likely to exceed 950,000,000 pounds. Interest and debt services will absorb 465,000,000 pounds, so that only 485,000,000 pounds will be left for all the ordinary supply services. The current year's estimates for the latter aggregate 603,000,000 pounds. Therefore the government has decided that such expenditure must be reduced to 490,000,000 pounds.

EX-KAISER GETS IN BAD BY TRYING TO SELL LAND

The former German emperor has made himself extremely unpopular in the eyes of the people of Doorn by an attempt to sell as building ground a strip of woods belonging to his estate, but outside his fences, and therefore useless to him.

The Dutch government, on learning his intention to sell the woodland in small allotments, in order to add to his income, prohibited the felling of trees in that place, while the Doorn municipality bought at auction the woodland in question, thus preserving it for the public in its natural state.

WILL RESTORE NORMALCY IN WHOLE WORLD

U. S. Rejects Isolation Policy, But Won't Surrender Independence, President Harding Tells War Veterans.

Rejecting a policy of isolation, but taking care to surrender none of its independence, the United States will not only co-operate with other nations, but will accept leadership in the restoration of normalcy in the war torn world.

This was the declaration of President Harding in his Memorial day address at Arlington National cemetery after reviewing the veterans of the nation's struggles in arms, from the tottering survivors of the civil war to the lusty youths of the conflict with Germany.

To do our full part in helping to stabilize the world, to restrain ambition for empire still rife, and to prevent the disaster to civilization that would flow from a denial of the equality of sovereign states or persons—to aid in accomplishing these purposes, the President said, is a heritage of responsibility from the sacrifices of those who gave their lives for the nation that we cannot evade if we would.

U. S. Leadership World's Hope.

The world is looking to us for leadership, and it will not look in vain, "for mankind is fallen on times when there is no hope for it if some communities seek isolation while others indulge unrestrained ambition for empire."

While rejecting the doctrine of isolation of the extreme "irreconcilables," the President would shun the other extreme, which would have landed us in the league of nations.

"I am not counseling surrendered independence," he said. "Our maintained freedom is the source of our might. Only the American conscience may command this republic."

The President made it clear that he would have the United States participate in the peace undertaking of world stabilization as it participated in the undertaking of war—without any hard and fast alliance, but in untrammeled association with the other great powers.

To accomplish this mission effectively we must attend to the needs of America first and "make ourselves strong, firm, secure."

"I counsel no selfishness, no little Americanism, no mere parochialism," said the President "when I urge that our first duty is to our own and that in the measure of its performance we will find the true gauge of our capacity to be helpful to others."

Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador, added words of high tribute for the part of the United States in that war. Unannounced, and accompanied only by a British naval officer bearing a huge wreath of red roses, he mounted the rostrum as the President finished speaking.

Turning to the President he said: "In the name of my King, George V, in the name of the people of the United Kingdom, of India, and of the British dependencies and communities throughout the world—in token of their admiration of the gallantry and devotion of American sons and daughters in the great war, in evidence of their sympathy with America, who today mourns and glorifies her dead, in undimmed memory of the sacrifices that America has made for individual liberty, and with your permission, Mr. President, I lay this wreath on the flag of America."

Sir Auckland then placed the wreath over the Stars and Stripes that draped the marble altar.

War Veterans There.

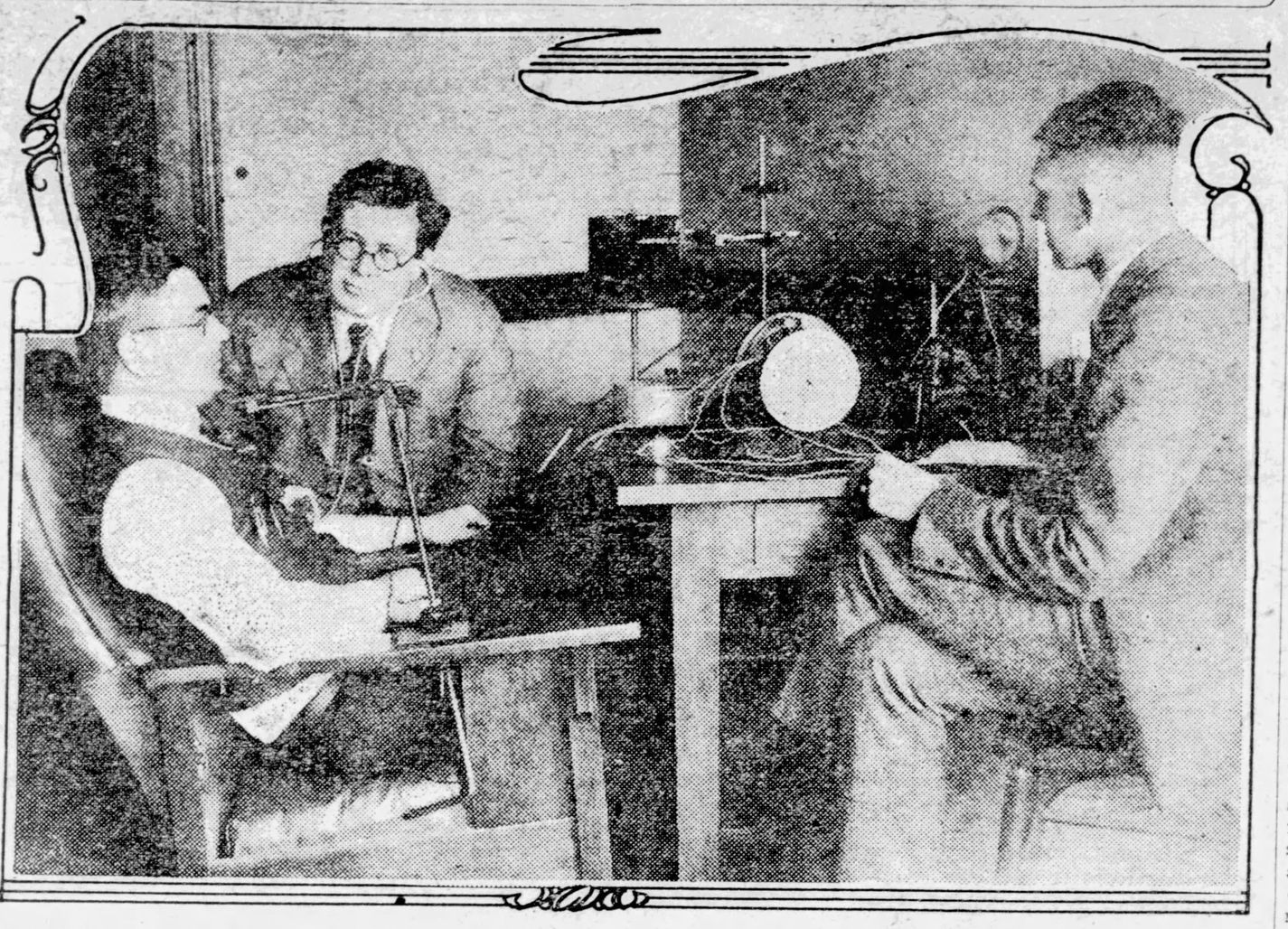
Gray-haired veterans, wearing the Union blue, were in the front rows beside middle-aged men who had fought with Spain, and the younger heroes of Flanders fields.

President Harding turned to them as he said:

"We will not overappraise their sacrifice if we say that had they failed their failure would have so weakened the forces of liberty and enlightenment that these would have been doomed in the more recent trial to failure and defeat.

"It is a good thing to come to this consecrated place and renew the pledges of our loyalty to those whose patriotism gave us our strength. They did not know, they could not know, for what greater things they were laying the foundations. Yet, as in the case of our Civil war, they won far more than they had sought in the beginning. They won for themselves their homes, their country, and in doing so they destroyed well-nigh the last intrenchments of the mistaken doctrine of divine right to rule. They gained the victory for their own grateful countries, and with it they won, for those whom they defeated, an opportunity of establishing free institutions, of planting democracies where absolutism had held sway, of making the people supreme."

If You're Lying, Machine Will Tell You



Successful lying will soon be a lost art. The latest achievement of science is a machine which is said to be infallible in detecting a lie.

The principal benefit to civilization of the psychological lie-detector, according to William Moulton Marston of Boston, its inventor, will be its faculty in detecting untruths in criminal cases.

Mr. Marston, a lawyer and scientist, and member of the Harvard university faculty, claims no supernatural powers for the instrument, which is known as the sphygomanometer, but points out that in every case where the test was applied in court cases, the machine unerringly detected statements that were untrue.

"The whole secret," declared Mr. Marston, "lies in the scientific fact that any person telling an untruth experiences an emotion which absolutely affects the blood pressure and breathing. The effort to make what is untrue appear true causes an exertion which can be definitely traced by means of the stethoscope. The simplicity of the apparatus and method of the test is its first recommendation for practical use. The instrument is attached to the left arm of the subject above the elbow. And the operator takes frequent pressures while the subject is being cross-examined."

The sphygomanometer, which is operated by electricity, resembles vaguely the apparatus with which blood pressure is registered, and is part of the development of the scientific detection of crime, inaugurated at Harvard laboratory under Professor Hugo Munsterberg in 1915.

The accompanying photograph shows the "lie detector' in use. In front of the questioner, on the right, is a small mouthpiece into which he speaks his questions. A similar mouthpiece is used by the suspect. Mr. Marston, inventor of the apparatus, is shown facing the camera. A chronoscope, shown on the table, with the dial measuring in twelve-hundredths of a second, times the answers of the suspect.

Two Princes Are After Possession of French Castle

Two princes' efforts of the House of Bourbon-Parma to recover possession of the celebrated Chateau de Chambord, which was sequestrated by the French government during the war, is one of the most interesting aftermaths of the great conflict.

The chateau is more than 400 years old and is one of the most striking and interesting of the famous feudal establishments of ancient France. It was once one of the most magnificent of these great estates and lies in the valley of the Loire close to the town of Blois and has about 15,000 acres, part of which is enclosed by walls extending for 20 miles. The building is about 200 feet square with famous circular towers at the corners and a double spiral staircase leading to the double lantern, which dominates the center tower. It was built about 1526.

At the beginning of the war it was owned by Prince Elias of Bourbon-Parma and was sequestrated because he was serving in the Austrian army as an attache of the Austrian General Staff. Prince Elias is a brother of Zita, wife of the former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, who lately attempted to regain his throne as king of Hungary.

After the war Prince Elias attempted to recover posssesion of the estate, but the French courts have just disallowed his claim. This, however, does not settle the question of its ownership for Prince Sixtus, also of Bourbon-Parma, brother of Prince Elias, has put in a claim to the ownership of the chateau.

MEXICAN RADICALS SEIZE GOVERNMENT OF VILLAGE

Radical elements seized the municipal government of the village of Jacona, near Zamora, state of Michoacan, recently, and in fighting with the village authorities killed the chief of police and wounded several other civilians. Red flags were hoisted above several buildings, but when the radicals attempted to force their way into churches, the populace resisted so strongly that the disturbers withdrew.

The people of Zamora, hearing of the outbreak, took up arms and rushed to the aid of the authorities at Jacona, but before fighting began, federal forces intervened.

ARREST OF SOUTH CHINA PRESIDENT IS ORDERED

Capture of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, recently named "president of the Chinese republic," by the southern or Canton government and his trial as a robber has been ordered by officials of the Chinese government at Peking, says a cablegram received from Hong Kong by the Chinese World, a San Francisco Chinese language daily newspaper.

Officials of the provinces of Kiangai and Fookein have been charged with the task of apprehending Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the cablegram added, "that order might be restored in Canton province."

It is an odd coincidence that King George and his four sons, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Prince Henry and Prince George, were all born on a Saturday.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "No one will ever be able to accuse me of wasting the midnight oil reading an explanation of the Einstein theory."

Life's Discomforts.

Standing on a corner where a man burning a nickel cigar is between you and the wind.

Our Dictionary.

Ears—Hidden charms.

Landlord—A fellow whose slogan is, "More, more."

Politician—A man who works others for a living, instead of himself.

Can opener—A substitute for a cook book and a little work.

Cigar—An obsolete word. Now known as cabbage.

Neighbor—A person who professes to know more about you than you do yourself.

FAMOUS LETTERS.

Letter of one girl to another on everything about nothing at all.

Dear Adelaide:

Well, I'm still on earth whether you are or not. What's the matter, dearie? Did you hurt your wrist or is the corner drug store out of pink stationery? The boss, he ducked out early this P. M. to chase the ball around golf links. Bet his better half was kind of sore when he failed to put in an appearance at supper time. I just put a fresh stick of gum in my cheek and feel the inspiration to write.

How are you and the kids anyway? Also how's your meal ticket? It seems a long time since you shut your typewriter desk and went out with Bill to see the preacher and get hitched. Is Bill still as tame as ever or has he been making eyes at some washed-out blonde in short skirts? Is washing the dishes as exciting as pounding the keys?

I'm still unharnessed but I've got my bait all on the hook ready for a couple of fish that work regular. I hate a guy who's out of a job and movie change every now and then. Believe me, kid, that's why I ditched Frank. When I gave him the go by he married an old maid out of spite and now she's taking in washing. I'm no clinging vine and don't want to marry one. I don't know which of the two boobs who think my eyes are stars and my teeth pearls will pop the question first but the one who does will get my consent. Just my luck though if both slip off the hook. A fellow in the hand is worth two in the bush and both mine are in the bush.

All I want is a couple of moonlight nights and a nice seat in the park. I hate to waste my time listening to a man talk soft but if I get a sparkler and marriage certificate in exchange I'll consider it well wasted. In a couple more months I expect to be either Mrs. Ed of Mrs. Joe, I don't know which. I'm not hinting for a wedding present but will feel grateful if my friends remember me. You always were a friend of mine, Addie—one of the best.

Dearie, do you remember Jenny? She's the sad-faced jane who used to fold letters and write addresses in the office across the hall. She had a complexion like a cucumber and a shape like a clothes pin but she got attached to some poor ninnyhammer who didn't know the difference between calico and crepe de chine. He fell for Jenny and now they travel around in a flivver. They both look joyful. Some girls have all the luck.

Remember Harry? He's still single. He never recovered from you turning him down cold. You were some heart crusher, kid. I wish I could flatten 'em out like you went and did. I wouldn't be listening to old Grimes bawling me out all the time. Instead of being cooped up in this stuffy old office I'd be home holding a couple of kids and cooking beans for a hungry man.

I still have hopes of dazzling a man. When he falls I'll take him to the courthouse and put a halter around his neck. Wish me luck, Addie. Maybe I'll get a chance to see my name in the marriage license column yet. Job had a lot of patience, but then he wasn't a girl waiting for a slow-thinking fellow to make up his mind. With love,

FLORENCE.

It is estimated that Alaska has coal fields covering about 20,000 square miles in area. The difficulty in marketing this coal in the United States is that of transportation.

Switzerland is now overwhelmed with young girls looking for situations as domestic servants.

SENATE VOTES NAVAL HOLIDA IN AMENDME

Upper House Unanimo Adopts Borah Resolu Aimed to Get Parley Other Nations.

The senate last week unanim adopted the Borah disarma amendment to the $500,00 naval appropriation bill. amendment calls upon the Pres to summon a conference of United States, Great Britain Japan, the three chief naval p ers, to negotiate an agreement reduce their naval building p grams.

The amendment provides: the President is authorized and quested to invite the governmen Great Britain and Japan to representatives to a confer which shall be charged with duty of promptly entering into understanding or agreement which the naval expenditures building programs of each of governments, to wit, the U States, Great Britain, and Ja shall be substantially reduced nually during the next five years such an extent and upon such te as may be agreed upon, which derstanding or agreement is to reported to the respective gov ments for approval."

Harding to Pigeonhole.

President Harding, it was lea authoritatively, has no inten of taking any immediate ac on calling a conference. Altho committed to the principle of armament the President is said feel that the present is no time such a step, and the amendment be pigeonholed until some semblan of peace and order prevails in unsettled world.

Just now all of continental Eur is bickering and quarrelling, th are evidences of restiveness in far east and the United States "issues" in a pending state w nearly all the leading powers of world.

The amendment, of course, requ the concurrence of the house to come effective, but in view of overwhelming nature of the sen vote it is highly improbable that hitch will develop over the inclus of the proposal in the naval bill.

House leaders have repeatedly sured disarmament advocates t the administration would endea by every means to bring abou general curtailment of armam expense through international agr ment.

Because of the fact that it can nearly $100,000,000 more than house measure, indications are t it will be tied up for some time conference before it goes to President.

The debate was enlivened charges by Senator King Utah, that the machinery of new oil burning superdreadnau Tennessee was fundamentally def tive. He said proof of this had be furnished by its speed trials. alarming feature of this discovery, said, was the fact that all the superdreadnaughts now building authorized were to be equipped w the same type of machinery as Tennessee.

75 South African Fanatics Killed in Fight With Polic

Seventy-five African natives, b longing to a fanatical tribe, we killed in battle with the police ne Bullhoek, said a dispatch fr Capetown to London.

Four thousand of the natives, w are known in South Africa as raelites" attacked the police. Viole fighting proceeded over a front a mile before the natives surre dered. The total casualties were mo than 150.

The natives had seized a lar tract of ground at Bullhoek, whe they built 350 huts. They called t district "Holy Ground" and refus to recognize the authority of t South African government. When o ders were given to them to wit draw, the leaders replied that th would not do so until "Jehovah to them to go."

The government decided to evi the natives and 800 policemen we sent for that purpose. When th commander of the police force de manded the surrender of the native the leaders responded: "Jehovah say we must fight."

The attack began at once. Th police, who were armed with servic rifles, waited until the onrushing n tives were only 30 yards distant an then opened fire.

After severe fighting the "Prophe and leader of the natives surrender and others laid down their arms.

The Welsh quarrymen still che ish an ancient superstition that they work on Ascension day an ac cident is sure to happen.